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VOL. XI NO. 307. BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1924.			
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ...		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ...	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ...		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA ...		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ...		10,042
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ...	MOLDAVIA *	16,227
1st March.	MANTUA ...		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ...	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ...		10,241
19th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,083
3rd May	DELTA ...	CHINA x ...	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ...		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ...		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ...	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1924		
11th Jan.	DOMALA ...	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ...	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ...	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ...	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ...	6,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ...	6,800
4th April	MANELA ...	6,803
18th ,,	MATIANA ...	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA ...	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ...	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

1924		
15th Jan	SOUDAN* ...	6,696
25th ,,	NCALDERA ...	15,993
22nd Feb.	CHINA ...	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ...	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ...	6,813

* Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Jan.	Vasna ...	Buareh via K'chi
3rd ,,	Colaba ...	Colombo, Madras Calcutta
5th ,,	Chakla ...	Karachi via K'wr
3rd ,,	Chairsoppa	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.
31st Dec.	Vita ...	Karachi via K'war
3rd Jan.	Bamora ...	Buareh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	Karagola'..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
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P.O. Box 122

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P. P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1220

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	9,488	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	5864	19 Dec.	2nd Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	29 Dec.	17 ,,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan	28rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	420	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

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[illegible] of Rs. 500 each
Fully paid ..... Rs. 9,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt. S.A.H. SITWELL, Esq.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:
Abbottabad, Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Ahmednagar, Ajmer, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppey, Ambalia, Amraoti, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bareilly, Bassein, Bellary, Benares, Berhampore, Beswada, Bhopal, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Burra Bazar), Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Conjeeveram (Out Station.), Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Cuttack, Dacca, Dehradun, Darjeeling, Delhi, Dalhousie, Dhulia, Dibrugarh, Erode, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Guntur, Gwalior, Hathras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hyderabad (Sind), Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jubbulpore, Jullundur, Kasauli, Khandwa, Kumbakonum, Karachi, Lahore, Larkana, Lucknow, Lyallpur, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mandalay, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Meerut, Moulmein, Mooltan, Muscorie, Muzaffarpur, Muttra, Moradabad, Murree, Mymensingh, Nadiad, Nandyal, Nagpore, Nainital, Narayanganga, Nasik, Negapatam, Nellore, Nowshera, Ootacamund, Parbhani (Sub-Agency), Patna, Peshawar, Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.), Poona, Poona City, Quetta, Rajahmundry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Rangpur, Rawalpindi, Saharanpur, Salem, Sargodha, Secunderabad, Serajgunge, Sholapur, Sialkot, Simla, Srinagar, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Ujjain, Vellore, Vizianagram, Vizagaptam, Yeotmal
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R. A. DON.
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Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
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(3) Accept an annual income for life of about Rs. 136.
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Should he due before forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
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Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
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ARAUJO FERNANDES & [illegible]
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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WE SUPPLY
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Apply.
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BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT
with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
Brown Serge Suit .. Rs. 65.
Tropical Cashmere Suit.. Rs. 79.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
A R9351

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TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 3454.
C R9303

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9153

TO BE LET—In a building, nearing completion at the junction of Bapty Road and Duncan Road, three spacious BLOCKS on ground floor, specially suitable for showrooms, restaurants and stores, etc., and such similar nine ones on first, second and third floors, suitable for clubs, offices, boarding-houses and hotels, etc. All necessary constructional conveniences made to our expense. For particulars apply personally to MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Vallabh Bag, Ghatkoper.
C R9258

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FOR HIRE.—New 5 seater private MOTOR CARS for evening time or for office work or for any hour in the day or night or weekly or monthly. Apply Parsi Dairy Farm, Princess Street, Engineer Building.
JA R9342

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M R9335

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Sunday Chronicle.

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PILES AND FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 618.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open **RIGHT NOW** to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable **GERMAN REMEDY** for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!—PAUL'S New Year's ALMOND CAKES at Specially Reduced Rates Rs. 1-2 per lb. during NEW YEAR only. PAUL & CO., 363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R9329

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

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T R9169

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HARMSWORTH'S BUSINESS LIBRARY—10 Volumes. A complete business encyclopaedia, including stand and desk. Sacrifice Rs. 65. Cost over Rs. 200. Box No. 9954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R9356

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Sparetime Employments; 41 money-making Schemes (small capitalists 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; and 150 Patent medicine formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 0 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R9284

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—On J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers' Office verandah of Apollo Street, Fort a TALKING MACHINE with Records left by somebody, which will be returned to the party who proves his claim.
PB R9357

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
C18469

NOTICE.

A BOUT 36 ELEPHANTS consisting of TUSKERS, COWS and CALVES will be sold in Public Auction at Calicut on 9th January, 1924.
12171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisements column.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT:

IT HAS BEEN arranged to accept twelve month and short term deposits in the above Company on the following conditions:—

(1) SHORT TERM DEPOSITS:—Sums of Rs. 1,000 or more, to be returned after 31st March and by 30th June, 1924, and carrying interest at the rate of twelve annas per cent. per month, will be accepted under this head. The date on which these deposits will be returned will be determined solely by the Company.

(2) TWELVE MONTH DEPOSITS.—(i) Sums of Rs 500 or more but under Rs. 5,000 will carry interest at eight annas per cent. per month. (ii) Sums of Rs. 5,000 or above will carry interest at ten annas per cent. per month. Deposits under this head will be accepted from any date.

Please write at the following address:—

THE SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
The Pulgaon Cotton, Spg., Wg. & Mfg.
Co. Ltd., Pulgaon (Wardha) C.P.
C18472

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECRETARY with a wide experience of business for a big limited concern. Only first class men with previous experience and thorough knowledge of the working of big concerns should apply with testimonials. Salary according to qualification. Applications will be kept strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 9949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Cronicle."
R9324

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING, Architects, are removing their office from King's Building, Hornby Road, on the 1st of January, 1924, from which date their address will be:—

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C18514

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN tha the Partnership hereto subsisting betwee DOSSABHOY CAWASJI BATLIWALLA and MUNCHERSHAW MANECKJI MODY, carrying on business at 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as Auctioneers, etc., under the style and firm of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from 31st December, 1923, with the joint consent of both the parties and the said business is now being carried on by the aforesaid Dossabhoy Cawasji Batliwalla on his own personal account and for his own benefit.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1923.

MUNCHERSHAW MANECKJI MODY.
DOSSABHOY CAWASJI BATLIWALLA.
C18515

THE PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of December, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
R9348

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Lima Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 29th December, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE right for the use and occupancy of some of the Fowl shops and newly constructed Office rooms in the Arthur Crawford Market will be put up to Auction on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1924, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on the spot.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
A. C. Market Office,
Bombay, 30th December, 1923.
C18432

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

FOR SALE.

THE HINDUSTHAN PRESS with two Popular Papers the HINDUSTHAN DAILY and the HINDUSTHAN WEEKLY and with a large variety of English, Gujarati and Marathi Types, Machinery in perfect working order including two Double Super Royal, one Double Royal, one Treadle, Cutting, Perforating and Stitching Machines, and a Casting Machine with Moulds and Matrixes.

There is a big Gujarati Job Department; also a Photo Zinco Department in perfect working condition. The Press is on the Lists of the Municipality, Improvement Trust, Railways and European and Indian Commercial firms. It is open to any reasonable offer.

For full particulars and inspection apply to or see Dr. AMRATLAL J. MEHTA Liquidator, the Hindusthan, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), 12/16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
C18508

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OE ISSUES

(O V, rr 1 & 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT MANDALAY
SUIT NO. 393 OF 1920.

HAJEE VALLY MOHAMED HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL SHAKOOR ALI MOHAMED ..... Defendant.
To
ABDUL SHAKOOR ALI MOHAMED,
Trader, Jetpur Village, Kathiawar, India.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted, a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 5,709-15-3 for principal and interest due on 4 pro-notes, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of February, 1924 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 19th day of December, 1923.

PO GON,
Senior Bench Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3782 of 1921.
SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS and Another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SHIWAJIRAO KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow and out house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of the Road from Satara to Mahad Kasbe, Malcuim Peth, in the Registration Sub-District of Jawali in the Satara District, containing by admeasurement five acres and twenty-four gunthas be the same a little more or less of land Revenue of Satara under Survey No. 170 and assessment Rupees sixteen and Annas thirteen be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the Municipal Road leading to Mahableshwar, on or towards the West by a Stream and beyond it by a Government forest land and on or towards the South by a compound of the Elphinstone Bungalow and Municipal wells.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923
H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C18317

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand New Year Performances

Daily 2 Shows. Daily 2 Shows.

Monday & Tuesday 31st & 1st January,

Matinee at 5 p. m. Evening at 9-30 p. m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION:—**OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.**

Prof. SHANKER RAO

PRESENTS

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAR ARTISTES—LADIES AND GENTS ALL REFINED.

Around the Menagerie of Wild Beasts.

The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—
THE LION KING
Prof. SHANKER RAO

with his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.

Do you want to enjoy a good amusement for the NEW YEAR? Go to KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS To-night.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices as Usual.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. **M. J. RATNAM,** Business Manager

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

"MERRY GO ROUND"
THE SUPER PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR.

The management of this theatre takes great pride in being able to present to its patrons one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced—the picture that took a year to make, cost a fortune and is worth it!

10 CHAPTERS—10,000 FEET!
"MERRY GO ROUND"
STARRING
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
and a magnificent cast
THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
"MERRY GO ROUND"
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK—THE NEW YEAR WEEK!

It's love that makes the world go round; it's love that makes the "Merry Go Round." All the voluptuous, scintillating life of royal Austria, its colourful revelry the night life of Vienna at the height of its glory, the gayest, most fascinating city on the globe. A magnificent, powerful picturization of the merry go round of life, whirling and spinning to the tune of pleasure—a mad whirl of love, life and luxury.

"MERRY GO ROUND"

SEE THE TWO-HOUR PICTURE COMPLETE

Starring the screen's new sensational beauty, Mary Philbin, and the screens handsomest lover, Norman Kerry, supported by a huge cast of rare brilliance and played amidst the most lavish settings ever in pictures, this Universal Super-Jewel will hold you enraptured from start to finish.

This is your opportunity to see the year's greatest picture! Don't miss it.

"MERRY GO ROUND"

Faster, more riotously: gayer, more colourfully revolved the daily round of empty duties and the lavish revelry of the emperor's court. A fantastic, frothy whirl of life's loves, passions and ambitions light and colourful in appearance, but with an iron grip that held all those within its grasp relentlessly and irresistibly.

"MERRY GO ROUND"

See this scintillating picturization of the glittering, glory of an emperor's court with magnificent officers and gorgeous women whirling and swirling in one continuous round of exotic luxury.

"MERRY GO ROUND"

You are requested to be in your seats five minutes before time: it's a two hour programme.

Timings: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A beautiful King Vidor Production
A SPECIAL NEW YEAR PICTURE!
A GIRL WITH TWO LIVES!
One life in America—another in India!!
Starring the exquisitely beautiful and the unforgettable Star,

FLORENCE VIDOR

An Amazing Drama With That Something Different Appeal

"DUSK TO DAWN"

5 Reels—5,000 feet—
THE STRANGE ROMANCE OF A TWIN LIFE!
HEART THROBBING SOUL STIRRING MIND STIMULATING
A Cartoon and a two Reel Comedy in the Programme
To-Night—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6 AND 9-30 p. m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
With Lillian and Dorothy Gish.

Empire Theatre
Mon. 31st Dec. at 3, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
The Picture that made Paris Gasp
"Missing Husbands"

Empress Theatre
Mon. 31st Dec. at 4, 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
AGNES AYRES IN
"Affairs of Anatol"

IMPERIAL
presents
To-Night and during this week
Last Instalment of
MADAN SUPER INDIAN SERIAL
"PATNI PARTAP"
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Its a picture which every Hindoo family hould positively see, includes programme.
Pathe Gazette and selected Comic
Coming Next Week
Kohinoor Super Production full of Thrill! Stunts! Romance!
"KALA-NAG"
A thrilling plot revealing various styles of treacherous fraud of the moder civilization and dreadful assassination for the ardent desire of wealth or passions and Rape and ravishment by atrocious villains. Watch for further announcements.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Sunday extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
Late mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:--GANESH THEATRE.
Monday 31st Dec 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Wed. 2nd Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA-SAMSAR.
Sat. 5th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Proprietors:,
PENDHARKAR & CHAPEKAR.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON TUESDAY 1-1-24
Specially on account of Holiday
at 3 p.m.
Swayamvar.

ARYASUBODH NATAK MANDALI.
GRANT ROAD.
VICTORIA THEATRE.
Monday 31-12-23 at 3-30 p.m. noon
"Ittefaq."
Director Mr. B. A. Benjamin.

NOW ON
BIG SHOW! BIG SHOW!!
CIRCUS.
GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.
BOX PLAN AT
PERRY COMPANY
Grant Road.
FREDOON & BURJOOR
DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY
Starting Saturday Jan. 5th
For Seven Days and every Week Thereafter for Seven successive Weeks
A Romance of New York. A Drama of Untold Millions.
Pathéserial

PEARL WHITE
IN
"PLUNDER!"
No. 1.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, DADAR, IN THE COMPOUND OF CARTER DAIRY CO., AND 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DADAR STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 6th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above address very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils and one Brisco Motor Car in good running order etc. etc. The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of Captain F. Harris N. C. B. Avron, Esqr., and others.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st December, 1923.

Wonderful Foretelling
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full character delineation costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"
Complete course, Price, Rs. 1/8 only, Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English. Mr. Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District. "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busrch.
S S Lima Maru, Yechijawa, Kobe.
Dec. 30.
S S Karagola, Cammack, Durban.
S S Soudan, Thornton Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.
S S Marienfels Velkmann, Karachi.
E S British Rose, Delson, Mahomerah.
S S Crandfield, Brisley, Calicut.
The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Zayani for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Batavia for Liverpool.
Steamer Alipore for China.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vazna 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrch, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Lima Maru, 4297 tons, Captain J Yechijawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Karagola.—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain F R Cammack arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamers Soudan, 4218 tons, Captain Thornton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marienfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels 4679 tons, Captain Volkmann, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Rose, 3817 tons, Captain E. G. Dolson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, December 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Canara 3889 K'chi 2/1 M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,696, N.F. N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan, 4109, M Coast, N. F. J. F. and Co.
7 Andes Maru 4847 Japan 28/12, O S Kaisha.
8 Wakasa Maru 3804 Kobe 2/1 N Y Kaisha.
10 Baron Cawdor, 3677 Japan, 3/1/24, N Y. Kaisha.
12 Marienfels, 4679 K'chi 29/12, W and A Graham and Co.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K 8/1 Graham and Co.
14 Tevere 4441, Trieste 1/1/24 L. Triestino.
15 Mirzapore 413 Kobe, N F, M M & Co.
16 Clan Monroe 3696, Coast ports, J F & Co.
16 Swazi 3174 K'chi 3/1 F F Campbell & Co.
17 Gudrum Maersk Genova, 3037, N. F. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karachi, 124 Verawal N F, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bamora 1878 Busra 3/1 M M and Co.
C and R C/Batavia, 3,572 K'chi, 4/1, K N and Co.
F Hohenfels 1700 K'chi 27/12, Graham & Co.
K Umsinga 1869 Leith 4/1 Graham and Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk N. F. Graham & Co.
O Stornest 2542 Hull, N F. T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 31st December, Agent I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Dumana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 22nd, January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Clan Colquhun, due about 5th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 27th December, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Goldenfels due about 30th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM HULL.

Othello, due about 28th December, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ansea due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.
Gerania (due about 27th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.
Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agents B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agents B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 5th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 29.

S S Mantua for Marseilles—1050 cwt crushed bone, Hollinghurst and Co., 2400 cwt Indian linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Swazi for New York:—51 cwt gum karaya, Narsi Muljee.

S S Stornest for Antwerp:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 1283 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co., 385 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 336 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Stornest for Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Stornest for Hull:—1000 cwt Indian kardised, Rally Bros; 15000 cwt. Indian cotton seed, Rall yBros.

S S Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk:—112 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Sierra Nevada for Mantes—29993 cwt. Indian ground nuts, Raily Bros.

S S Umsinga for Middlesbro:—500 tons manganese ore W and A Graham.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—500 tons manganese ore, James Finley and Co.

S S Gudrun Maerck for Genoa:—2 bales Akund cotton, P Ramchandas.

S S Gudrun Maerck for Barcelona:—225 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 250 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 350 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Girania for Trieste—1912 cases Indian raw cottaon, Rally Bros.; 550 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 935 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Girania for Venice—330 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.ffi 220 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 38 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Texera for Constantinople—3 bundles woollen carpets, F Hopeoff; 25 bales Indian cotton yarn, W F Brady and Co.

S S Texera for Trieste—18 bales Indian raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co., 1306 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros; 116 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Texera for Venice—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 227 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co., 354 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 10 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Tremeton for Dunkirk:—700 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 484 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 1100 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Tremeton for Havre—493 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 495 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 246 bales Indian raw cotton Relly Bros.

S S Tremeton for Piraeus:—1000 cwt Ind. linseed, Relly Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—7 cwt. Gum Arabic, L. Kadarbhoy; 187 cwt gum, A. Abdoola and Co., 150 cwt gum A Abdoola and Co., 15 cwt Khismis, V Motiram and Co. 75 cwt shark fin E Dhanjee; 75 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamad; 49 cwt fish maws, H A Mahomad.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagova—100 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—2500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Moji:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Baron Chowda for Kobe:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co., 2000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Baron Chowda for Osaka:—700 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Nagova—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamji Hemraj.

S S Arjun Maru for Nagova—100 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Arjun Maru for Asoka:—880 bales Ind. raw cotton. Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Arjun Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Rangagin Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata; 4500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Ind. raw cotton Shamji Hemraj.

S S Rangagin Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, D Tata; 2000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—250 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—4000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton, T Co., 1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 600 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamji Hemraj.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 28.

S S Celebes Maru from Nagoya. Agents O S Kaisha:—232 cases porcelain, 130 bales shirting, 100 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—138 bales sheeting, 336 bales cotton yarn, 554 bales shirting, 400 kegs Red lead, 400 casks Red lead, 337 bales cotton grey drill, 25 cases sulphur, 50 cases hosiery, shires, 32 packages canned goods, 40 cases methylo violate, 100 cases safety matches, 24 bales Glue, 99 cases empty match boxes.

From Koeh:—150 cases sulphur matches, 53 bales shirting, 150 cases refined camphor, 100 bags dried ginger, 102 cases safety matches, 350 bales match sticks, 300 cases match boxes.

From Canton:—425 bales cassia, 75 bales matting, 3 cases silverware.

From Hongkong:—200 bags sugar candy 150 cases dry preserved ginger, 100 cases dry preserved dlowchow.

From Singapore:—95 cases pine apples 1485 bags betel nuts, 459 bundles rattans, 89 bundles gum benjamin, 66 bags damone batio, 15 bags white pepper.

From Penang:—508 bags pearl tapioca, 71 bags betel nuts, 50 slabs Tin.

From Colombo:—186 bundles rubber tyre, 87 bales wool, 24 bags copra, 12 bags cardamoms, 24 cases Drapery.

S S Ban Kura from Basra. Agents British India S N Co.:—210 bundles dates, 386 bags dry dates, 3654 bundles skin dates, 17585 baskets, wet dates, 48 bundles wet dates, 101 bundles attarce; 1454 bags wheat, 283 bags Mosh.

From Bunder Abbas:—16 bags almond seed 53 bags raisins, 4 bundles, specio 1 packet Currency Notes, 36 bundles wool.

From Maskat:—5 bundles specie, 4756 bags dry dates, 207 boxes wet dates, 70 crates 1 pomegranates.

From Charbar:—1 bundle specie, 210 bundles safli mats.

From Dubai:—6 tins Pearls, 1 cover Currency Notes.

From Bushire:—5 bags specie, 6 bags almonds, 18 bags Tobacco

From Jask:—999 bags matools.

S S North Pacific from Lourenco Marquis. Agents Scindia S N Co.:—6409 tons coal.

THE "TIMES" AND BORSAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times of India" in its leading article 'Truth about Borsad' on the 22nd inst. tried to justify the punitive tax imposed on the poor people of Borsad taluka. In this anxiety, it has made certain misstatements which are characterised as 'facts' by that paper. It deals with the case of an outlaw, Chhagan Gaga and says that as the people did not co-operate with the police in finding him out, they are constructively guilty of helping such outlaws. Now it appears from the official documents published in your issue of the 24th instant that this Chhagan Gaga was perpetrating crimes in Matar taluka obviously, the "Times of India" has deduced conclusions (which are themselves unwarranted) from wrong premises.

One can understand from even a cursory reading of all the Government documents that people of the taluka were so much terrorised by Babar and his gang that they could not summon up courage to co-operate with the undiciplined police in its task and that the people lost all confidence in the powers that be.

It is not necessary for me to describe the police methods in recovering this unjust tax by 'Zapti' one can only state that at no moment did we see such public enthusiasm as is displayed to-day in Borsad.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. CHAMPANERIA

Bazar, Borsad, 26th December 1923.

THE "DIXMUDE"

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris.—A verisimilitude is lent to the theory that the "Dixmude" exploded over the Mediterranean by the fact that Grenaden's watch stopped at 2-50 o'clock, which is the time when the stationmaster of Sciacca and other railwaymen stated that they saw a light over the sea like two ballons afire falling into the sea.—Reuter.

GENERAL ASSUMPTION OF LOSS AT SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

It seems now to be generally regretfully assumed that the "Dixude" has been lost at sea, and that the report that the airship was seen by natives over the Sahara as erroneous. French warships have been ordered to search the neighbourhood where the body of Commander was picked up. The theory telegraphed from Paris is that owing to a possible shortage of petrol, the Commander, despite the dangerous weather and wireless warnings, decided that his best chance lay in trying to reach the home base near Toulon and had almost crossed the Mediterranean when the disaster occurred. It is suggested, in some quarters, that the airship may have been struck by lightning. The fact that none of the homing pigeons aboard has returned is regarded as the confirmation of the theory of a sudden disaster.

THE PRESS SYMPATHY AND COMMENT.

Morning papers deeply sympathise with France, and acknowledge airship navigation has received another serious setback, illustrating the great difficulties and dangers involved, but declare, this must not lead to the abandonment of such pioneer work, as is represented by the Burney scheme.—Reuter.

KING'S SYMPATHY AT LOSS OF CREW

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The King has sent a message to President Millerand expressing the deepest sympathy of the whole Empire at the loss of the gallant crew of the "Dixmude." Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir High Trenchard, on behalf, respectively, of the Air Council and the Air Force, have sent messages of condolences to the French Minister of Marine and the Chief of Naval Staff.—Reuter.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Foreign Office announces that Sir Auckland Geddes has resigned, as his doctors have advised him that the state of his eyes will not permit the immediate resumption of his work at Washington. Consequently, Sir Esme Howard has been appointed Ambassador at Washington, and Sir Horace Rumbold Ambassador at Madrid. It is understood that pending Sir Esme Howard's arrival, Sir A. Geddes is returning, on a brief visit, to Washington to make the necessary arrangements for his departure and farewell to his numerous friends.—Reuter.

NEW CURE FOR SEPTICEMIA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 30.

Great interest is being taken in Sir Almroth Wright's principle of the so-called immuno-transfusion of blood to cure septicenia, which is being increasingly used with great success in London hospitals. The Medical Correspondent of the "Daily News," explaining this new method of blood transfusion, says that various kinds of protective serum which have long been employed for injection into patients with serious infectious diseases are prepared by injecting animals with injecting organism and waiting until the animal has successfully overcome the infection. Only the blood serum of this animal can be used, not the whole blood, which is at once dissolved, if injected into man, animal blood cells being attacked like any other foreign body. But the blood from one human being can, with certain exceptions, be injected into another human being and retain its life-giving properties. Hence the use of transfusion after a serious loss of blood. Pathologists, under the leadership of Sir Almroth Wright have combined those two methods and are using what they call "immunotransfusion," that is to say injection of the whole blood from another human being who has overcome the particular injection.—B. O. W.

PILGRIMS TO YERAVDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We, the Students and teachers of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala are on a trip to some well-known places of Maharashtra. This morning at about 11 a.m. we visited the Yeravda Jail we sent a flower garland and our message of love and devotion to Mahatmaji through an European Officer. Our message was:—

Most Revered Mahatmaji,

We the Students and teachers of the Gujarati Rashtriya Shala offer this garland to you as a token of your puja outside the jail and our love for you.

(For) The Students and Teachers of the Rashtriya Shala, Bombay.

(Sd.) M. J. PARMAR.

We are glad to inform you that Mahatmaji gladly accepted our garland with a smile, and sent his reply to the following effect.

"Many thanks for your kind thoughts and remembrances for me. Thanks also for the garland and the bouquet."

Then some questions were put to the officer regarding Mahatmaji's health and food. We are informed that he is keeping good health and takes fruits and honey as his chief diet, We were also informed that Mahatmaji was spinning when he received our message. We then sat round a tree opposite the main jail gate and offered our flowers to his picture. We also sang his favourite song from the Poet Narasinha Mehta regarding the qualities of a real Vaishnava.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DIVANJI,
Teacher,
Rashtriya Shala, Bombay.

Poona, Dec. 27.

"SHIKAR AT MORVI"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the persistent misrepresentations and vilification which have been made at meetings held in Bombay by a few Morvians, notably Jains, and in the vernacular Press regarding the socalled shooting programme said to have been arranged for the pleasure of Col. Wood and other European Officers and in view of the absurd claims which these people are making in the matter of shikar, the Bhayats, Girasias and other Kshatriyas of the State have felt compelled to convene a meeting to enter a strong protest against the campaign and to bring into light the true facts and their feelings and sentiments in the matter. The account of the meeting is summarised and enclosed herewith. I am desired to send it to you for publication. I hope you will be so good as to extend the courtesy of your paper and in fairness publish the summary herewith sent.—Yours, etc.

CHANDRASINHJI SHIVSINHJI JADYA.
President of the meeting.

Morvi, Dec. 26.

The Bhayats, Girasias and other Rajputs of Morvi met together on Monday the 24th to express their strong disapproval against the agitation started by a few Morvians residing in Bombay, notably Jains and their confederates, and the malicious vilification to which some papers have lent their aid regarding the socalled shooting programme at Xmas in Morvi said to have been improvised for the benefit and pleasre, Principally of Col. Wood, Agent to to the Governor. The association in effect observed:—They could understand the Jains approaching their sovereign with an appeal in favour of Ahimsa. But when a campaign of mischievous misrepresentation and vilifications based on such misrepresentation was engineered and propagated and an attempt was made to restrict the liberties of others in disregard of their feelings and sentiments, it was time that they should enter a firm protest against such campaign and cry halt. Speaker after speaker maintained that the several assertions made in the so called meetings and in the papers were a string of gross misrepresentations. It had been given out that Col. Wood, Agent to the Governor, had been invited and that a shikar programme had been arranged for his entertainment and pleasure. They had learnt that as a matter of fact Col. Wood had never been invited and was not here. That alone showed how a few irresponsible persons had started a mischievous campaign to wound the feelings of Col. Wood without any inquiry or foundation and intentionally to create bad feeling between the ruler and the ruled. To the knowledge of the assembly the only guests at X'mas were no official representatives to entertain and please, but old friends of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Mr. Tudor Owen, Col. Hooton and Major Meak, who are not noted for their shikar proclivities, and among Princes, His Highness' nephew, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. There had been to their knowledge no shooting camp, no campaign against buck.

Another equally false and mischievous statement propagated and made much of was, it was observed, that there had been no shooting in Morvi within living memory; and that the late His Highness never did or allowed shikar. They had no personal knowledge of by gone days, but this much could be said without fear of contradiction that all Jadeja Rulers of Morvi and some of their Hindu Officers were renowned warriors. But many members at the meeting knew as a matter of personal knowledge that the late Maharaja Saheb was a well-known sportsman himself. He was a capital shot and there were few to equal him in shooting and horsemanship. He often went out shooting and hunting with Europeans as well as Indians. It was true, in the later years of his life he did not go out hunting, but to say that the late Maharaja Saheb never did or allowed shikar and to found on it the assertion and attack that to allow shikar of any kind now was tantamount to defiling his memory or to breaking old traditions was a gross perversion of fact. Although His Highness has never done shooting in all his life, there had not appeared a single word of gratefulness or appreciation. On the contrary there had been a systematic campaign of villification which the meeting keenly resented.

The meeting concluded by observing that they appreciated the religious susceptibilities of Jains and that they took no objection to their appealing to the Maharaja Saheb to respect them but that they expected in return that the Jains were bound likewise to respect the feelings and sentiments of others also and allow them equal freedom and equal scope. As Rajputs it was their duty to learn the use of arms from their very childhood and shikar (Mrugya) was one of their traditional heritages as Kshatriyas. Any propaganda to expect the State to prohibit shikar altogether and for all times was open to grave objection, was viewed by them with the greatest disapproval and had in their opinion no other effect than of estranging, and creating discontent among other communities. The meeting hoped that wiser counsels would prevail and that the Jains and their confederates of Bombay would adopt an attitude which would be tolerant of the feelings and sentiments of other communities, would be productive of greater harmony and greater good and confine themselves to allegations, consistent with truth and demands within bounds of reason and practicability.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Nov. 23.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s Report:—

Cotton:—Confirming what we wrote last week, the evidence is increasing daily that the cotton trade of the world has given up its resistance to the inevitable. The news items in manufacturing and distributing circles are no longer imbued with pessimism; on the contrary, a wave of enthusiasm seems to be developing, as shown by the following extracts from yesterday's press reports:—

"Big sales of print cloths, 275,000 pieces in two days,"

"Department and chain stores doing big business,"

"Ginghams practically exhausted,"

which in turn are confirmed by the active mill demand for both spot cotton and futures. One of the largest cotton handling firms was reported yesterday as buying everything in sight in its immediate territory, West of the Mississippi, while another has evidently decided to accept all cotton tendered here for delivery against December contracts, having made a start on Monday and Tuesday with some 10,000 Bales. A bear panic at Bombay with Japanese firms reported as controlling available supplies, is only another proof of the tightness of the world situation, and the action yesterday of the Federation of Spinners in authorizing the resumption of full time, confirms the recent reports of a decided improvement in Manchester overseas business, after the very long period of dejection.

To sum up, the world seems to be just awakening to the fact that with three small crops in succession the supply of cotton and cotton goods is at last drawing near to the point of actual exhaustion, and that those manufacturers and distributors, who wish to continue their business until fresh supplies will be available, must face the situation as it is and secure their cotton or their goods as best they can. There can be little doubt now that some of them will have to go without.

Reverting to the more immediate situation as it appears on the Exchange, the remarkable feature for some time, has been the ease with which advances into new ground have been maintained, and the absence of, or limited scope of, the bear raids that in former times developed after every new high had been attained, with disastrous consequences to many who ignored the signs of a weakened technical position. The logical explanation, confirmed also by floor observations, is that there is constantly a strong cushion of trade buying orders at limits that are kept within a moderate range of the new market levels, and easily absorb any volume of such short selling, forcing the sellers to realize the underlying strength and run to cover. With the limited supply of contracts, becoming constantly more limited as cotton disappears into consumption, we see no reason why these conditions should not continue, with the same strength at the 36 cent. level, as was apparent at the 30 cent. level and the 35 cent. level. How soon we shall advance to still higher levels seems to be now the main question that still requires an answer, and we suggest anticipating such a further advance by buying now on all slight recessions, as, of course, there will be such minor recessions, no matter how strong the situation may be.

Coffee:—Only a few thousand bags have been tendered so far in fulfillment of December commitments and they were promptly stopped by trade houses. While there is considerable coffee afloat and further tenders will probably be made, it will be a losing proposition, and as this congested condition extends from one important trading month to another, the transfers to later positions becomes a costly process. The situation is, however, absolutely artificial, based solely on the ability of Brazil to hold back supplies, and this must come to an end some day. Notwithstanding the enormous discount at which September is selling, we believe that cautious sales of that position on fair spurts will play ultimately.

Sugar:—The sharp break on Monday appears to have been only the result of an overbought market and the undertone improved rapidly after the liquidation had run its course. The main support at present seems to come from England and France where the waning European beet sugar prospects are causing quite a rush for Cuban new crop sugars, especially as there is some nervousness as to political troubles during the active grinding season. Reports from well-posted sources, however, do not refer to the outlook as at all serious, and at this attractive price level it is believed that every effort will be made to start grinding early. In fact, operations will commence early in December and it is believed that ample supplies will become available for late December, or early January shipment. It would look like good policy to sell January cautiously on spurts; rather more conservative, but less profitable would be sales of March, at present about 70 points under January.

The Chicago Market:—The fundamentals of the Wheat situation continue unchanged. The reasoning is in favour of selling short, but the action of the market continues to reject an underlying strength that has prevented any decline of consequence during the most critical period and may still be able to support the market. We look for a continuance of narrow scalping markets for the present. Corn has had a strong undertone and chances seem to favor some advance.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester Market is quiet and cloth irregular.

Yarns:—firmer with more business.

Water Twist 2/4

Printers cloth 49/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London Dec, 28.
Total Actual Export	4,000
„ Forwarded	40,000
„ Imports	95,000
„ Stock	650,000
Actual Weekly Sales	11,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	14 3/8
Tone.—Quieter and Assdemand.	

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 5/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 580
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 630
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 620
JAPAN—
Banks selling T. T. Rs. 149
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 143
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 323
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 84.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.60
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull market.

	London. Dec. 29.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 1/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 29. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 17/32
Fcs. Demand	580
American Dollars	323
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	237
Japan	149 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec. 28.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
„ „ 2 months hence	32 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady Little India Short supplies buying—
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	3

Weekly Bullion Shipment-Nil.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 27	
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	33/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	39/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	41/2
„ „ „ „ 6 „	43/4
Rentes 5 per cent	24 1

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec 28.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/16 +3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 1/2 +1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	65 3/4
(Sterling Loan)	„ 65 3/2
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 56 1/7

London, Dec. 28.	
Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/16
$ 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100
7 per cent. Indian „	„ 114

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/12/0
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/13/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/4/0
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/3/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/3/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/11/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/2

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-10
Bar gold ready, etaoin etaoin etaoin etaoino
Silver ready, d. 33-10
Silver forward, d. 32-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay Dec. 29.				
Ready:—25—4—6				
Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—2—3	25—3—9		25—3—9
Posh	25—3—6	25—3—6		25—3—6
Teji Mandi.				
Magsar	..	..		
Posh	0—4—6			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Ready:—79—14—0			
Vaida	Opening	Highest. Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	79—5—0	79—12—0	79—12—0
Posh	79—15—0	80—3—0	80—3—0
Teji Mandi.			
Magsar	..		
Posh	1—4—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/4
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/
6 per cent Municipal due 1923-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong	„ 124 1/2
National	„ 42
Eastern	„ 53/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 29.

A further drop of 29 to 36 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on same long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 18 points lower.

The tone of our market is very steady and at the moment there is an absence of pressure to sell. We hope that with the commencement of the New Year there will be a great rush of buying power on the part of the trade in general owing to the prevailing good undertone and the strong statistical position of cotton. Under these circumstances a decline in the near future does not look probable and think purchases even at to day's level of prices will ultimately prove profitable.

In accordance with the further decline in New York futures the Marwari Babar opened this morning easier at Rs. 646 i. e. Rs. 8 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers and one Japanese House were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 648. Again touching Rs. 647 the values further improved to Rs. 652½ on jobbers and Bull operators buying. Scattered selling caused the prices to give way to Rs. 651 but the market again improved to 655 on Offices buying and finally closed at Rs. 653 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 652½ and closed firm at Rs. 655½ on buying by a Japan House.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 616 and gradually advanced to Rs. 623 on Offices buying closing at Rs. 621¼. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 610 and improved to Rs. 616 on Commission and Exporting Houses and Offices buying and finally closed at Rs. 614½. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 540 and March at Rs. 536.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 29.		
Fully Good Broach	Apr../May	655 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	543
Fully Good Bengal	March.	539
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	626
Fine Oomra	March	618

Liverpool, Dec. 28.		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3000
„ „ Sales of East Indian		750
Mid. Americans spot limit'd demand		21.17
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		24.30
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	35,85—07
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	36.05—06
	July.	35.15—02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	35.69
„ „ „ „	Jan.	35.66

Liverpool, Dec. 29. To-day's prices.		
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	20.83—12
	Mar.	20.83—7
	May	20.60—6
	July	20.10—4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.75—20
Jan.	20.68—27
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.66—24
April	—
May	20.42—24
June	—
July	19.92—22
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Egyptians March	23.90
May.	23.05
July.	24.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Months.	Today's Prices.
December	20.95—17
January	20.95—18
February	20.91—13
March	20.90—14
April	20.75—13
May	20.66—12
June	20.48—10
July	20.14 +11
August	19.20 +11
September	18 62 +12
October	16.79 +10
November	16 44 +10
December	15.29 +10

Tone:—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec, 28.	
M. G. Bengal Good,	13.90
„ „ Fully Good	14.30
„ „ Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	15.60
„ „ „ Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
„ „ Fully Good	17.60
„ „ Fine	18.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.80
„ „ Fully Good	14 20
„ „ Fine	14.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec, 28.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
December	23.77 +07
January	23.82 +07
February	23.93 +05
March	24.05 +05
April	24.15 +05
May	24.25 +06
June	24.27 +06
July	24.28 +06
August	23.93 +03
September	23.53 +03
October	23.63 + 3
November	22.38 +03

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 28.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	4.00
„ „ Continent	9.000
Futures at New York	—
„ „ „ Jan.	35.15 —.16
„ „ „ Mar.	35.65 —.28
„ „ „ May.	35.87 —.21
„ „ „ July.	34.98 —.20
Spot Cotton at New York	36 65 —.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	36.00 ..
Futures „ „ Mar.	35.75 —.25
„ „ „ May	35.55 —.21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 29. To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	34.95—20
	Mar.	35.36—29
	May	35.50—37
	July	34.60—38

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 28.	
Week's Receipts at U.S. Ports	600000
„ Exports to Great Britain	41000
„ „ to France and Continent	4000
„ „ to Japan	6000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1095000
at Interior Ports	1109000

Tone Stead, holiday feeling.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 28	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December Sellers	32/ 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/ 6
Do July/Sept Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/10

LINSEED.

London, Dec 28.	
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May	£ 19 1/4
Tone—Prices nominal and business, RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
„ Months Dec./Value	£ 41/9
„ Buenos, etc. Jan./Apl. Buyers	„ 387/8

WHEAT.

London, Dec, 28.	
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid.	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	41/0
AUSTRALIAN D/J Buyers	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J 480 lbs.	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. D/J Buyers	44/6
Tone:— Steady	
FREIGHT OF COAL.	
Cardiff to Bombay	13/0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec, 29. 6-30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing Rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 8 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 4 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 13 0	
Groundnut, Dec, Jan.	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 14 0	

METALS.

London, Dec. 28.	
English best Selected Copper	£ 65. 1/4
Corrugate sheets	£ 18 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	„ 60 7/8
Copper Braziers	„ 83.—
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
TIN BLOCK	£ 23.83/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec.. 29 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec 29. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 4 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper to 1 3/4 to 2		73 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

BULLION MOVEMENT.

Messrs. Montague and Co's. report dated London, the 12th December 1923, says:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 5th instant was £126,044,760, as compared with £125,945,270 on the previous Wednesday.

Fairly substantial supplies of gold came on offer this week, the bulk of which will be absorbed by the United States of America, as Indian and Continental requirements are only moderate.

Gold valued at $2,700,000 has arrived in New York from London.

We hear from Bombay that the bullion market there was very excited over the announcement of the Government sales of gold and that there was strong opposition on the part of the Indian Chamber and the Bullion Merchants' Associations to the conversion of gold to sterling securities, notwithstanding the cogent reasons which actuate the action of the Government.

The Transvaal gold output for November 1923 amounted to 780,639 fine ounces, as compared with 793,842 fine ounces for October 1923 and 764,476 fine ounces for November 1922.

The American Mining Congress Bulletin thus deals with the import and currency use of gold in the United States of America:—"The Dept. (of Commerce) reports that there seems little possibility of a renewal of a heavy inflow of gold. While our gold surplus will eventually flow outward, it says there is no very active world demand for gold, and that there are advantages for Europeans keeping their gold balances in the United States. Effort may be made at the coming session of Congress to repeal the act of 1918 regarding Bank reserves. This matter has been presented intormally to the Congressional Commission investigating the Federal Reserve Bank system, but it is understood that it has not been favourably received. The 1918 act was passed to permit credit inflation during the war, but there is sentiment to the effect that the act should now be repealed, which would permit of banks holding more reserve in bullion or specie than of Federal Reserve notes."

SILVER.

Again the markets has remained fairly steady. The clearance of supplies involved by the large shipment last week to the East naturally reduced it rather difficult to cover 'bear' transactions falling due, even though orders from India have not been much in evidence. Yesterday's sharp rise was an indication of a market depleted to a large extent of available stocks. Silver shipments are still being made on a large scale from San Francisco, whence consignments have left for China and are still on the way—amounting to 7,500,000 ounces—in addition to the very heavy shipments which have been despatched to Shanghai during the last month or so. In present conditions any marked improvement in the value of the pound sterling is bound to be reflected in a lower London price for silver.

The "Capital" of Calcutta thus refers to the proposed combination of silver mining interests in the Americas:—"It is, perhaps, not generally known that the first move in this direction of controlling the price of silver was made in Mexico, now the largest silver producing country in the world. In view of the continued fall in the price of silver, the Government of that country wanted to help the producers by forming a silver commission, the aim of which was clearly expressed by the following terms:—"It will be the object of this commission to help the silver producers, freeing them from the control of New York buyers, who through loans, it is declared, are able to force them to sell their silver under its market value. Besides granting loans to producers, the commission, which will be capitalised at 5 000,000 Pesos, will encourage silver producers and attempt to stabilise the market. It will be composed of two bankers, two miners, and two representative of the Ministry of Finance." Recently the Financial Department of the Mexican Government suggested also to the Banks that their reserves should consist of coins, specially of silver. This attitude of the Mexican Government encouraged the United States producers, the second largest in the world, to develop the plan of a silver Export Association, and in conference at Reno practically all the American producers combined to make a common cause."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation November 22 17,8[illegible] November 30 17,830, December 7 18,220.

Silver coin and bullion in India November 22 9,698, November 30 9,550, December 7 9,340.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 22 2 232, November 30 2,232, December 7 2,232.

Securities (Indian Government) November 22 5,478, November 30 5,743, December 7 5,743.

Securities (British Government) November 22 200, November 30 300, December 7 300.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th instant

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 21,800,000 ounces in sycee, 29 000,000 dollars, and 820 silver bars, as compared with about 20,900,000 ounces in sycee, 29,000,000 dollars, and 3,430 silver bars on the 1st instant.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

December 6th 33. d. cash.
December 7th 33.1/16d. cash.
December 8th 33.3/16d. cash.
December 10th 33.1/16d. cash.
December 11th 33.7/16d. cash.
December 12th 33.1/4d. cash.
Average 33.166d. cash.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

December 6th 32.9/16d. 2 mos. 9[illegible]s./d.
December 7th 32. 5/8d. 2 mos. 9[illegible]s./9d.
December 8th 33.3/4d. 2 mos.
December 10th 32.5/8d. 2 mos. 9[illegible]s./7d.
December 11th 33. d. 2 mos. 9[illegible]s. 5d.
December 12th 32.11/16d. 2 mos. 9[illegible]s./1d.
32.708d. 2 mos. Average 9[illegible]s./4d.
The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 31 7/8d. above and the same as those fixed a week ago.

LOCAL MARKET.

MILL STORES.

December, 28.

...Fluctuations in the values were rather nil and the business recorded was of a smaller volume owing to the intervening holidays. Offices in the fort were practically closed. Cotton Healds have shown a firmer tone so far as indenting values are concerned. Local price has been rather steady. Reeds have no interesting feature. Roller Cloth and other woolen goods kept dull. Bobbins are rather comparatively better demand. Conical pirns continued very scarce. Ring rabbeths Japanese changed hands at Rs. 10 per gross. The quotations are:—

Healds Rs 1.13-6.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs 9-8-0.
Sizing flannels 66 inches Rs 4.4-0.
Slubbings Japan Rs 24.
Card cans Rs 4.
Bandings tubular Rs 2-6.0.
Reeds Rs 0.3-9
Roller Cloth 16 Rs 8-8-0
Sizing flannel 72 inches Rs 4.6-0
Rovings Japan Rs. 23.
Emery fillets Rs 0-3.3
Bandings rim ete Rs 1.6-0

CHEMICALS.

December, 28.

The market practically kept closed in fort, while some small volume of business was carried on at Vadgadi and Princess Street markets. The changes in values were insignificant. Sodium sulphide, Hydrosulphide-soda caustic soda, cillcate soda, Brown sugar lead and Bichromate potash have been brm in quotations. There is again some scarcity of Farina and Brown sugar lead the former being in demand at Rs. 16/4/10 and the latter at Rs 50/54 per cwt Epsom last and Aniline salts are rather easy.

Home market for continental chemicals kept firm. The local demand is a bit slack, consequently, the spot values have no animation here. The quotations are:—

Sodium sulphide Rs 16
Brown sugar lead Rs. 53.
Bichromate potash Rs 48
Epsom salt Rs 3/8/0
Hydrosulphide soda Rs 2 (Basf)
Oxalic acid Rs 38
Copper Sulphate Rs 23
Dextrine Rs 20
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs 23
White sugar lead Rs 46
Bichromate soda Rs 39
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/6
Chrome Alum Rs 23/4/0
Barium Nitrate Rs 0/5/9
Farina Dutch Rs 16/4/0
Maize starch Rs 17

REUTER'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Board of Trade returns for November show that for the first time since the beginning of 1921 imports have reached £100,000,000. The slump of five and a half millions in exports, compared with the previous month, is distinctly disappointing, but some consolation may be had from the fact that the total exports for the eleven months of this year exceed those for the whole of last year.

A political situation with few parallels in the history of the British Constitution is no doubt responsible for the stagnation which seems to have overcome the London financial market. Negotiations were proceeding before the elections for a number of issues, but these have now been indefinitely postponed owing to the continued uncertainty of the situation. The proposed large issue in connexion with the new zinc amalgamation has been postponed for instance, till early in the new year. The arrangements which have now been completed for the Empire Zinc Combination will make Great Britain independent of foreign supplies of spelter. A repetition of the dilemma in the late war when Britain was compelled to buy spelter from Germany through the Scandinavian countries is therefore impossible.

Negotiations are proceeding for raising a number of loans on the London market and it is understood that almost every part of the world is represented. For Europe, there is the Hungarian and possibly a Turkish loan, for Africa there is the long deferred Portuguese Colonial £3,000,000 loan and rumours of yet another for British East Africa, for Asia there is the big Indian loan which cannot be put off much longer, for America the Ecuador loan, and perhaps there will be another State loan for Australia.

It is satisfactory to hear that there are 291,000 fewer unemployed than at this time last year and the figures are gradually decreasing week by week, but it is impossible to estimate at present to what extent the State is prepared to alleviate this distress and it is certain that the farmers' promised bounty will never mature.

The first grain vessel from Russia since 1914 arrived at Hull on December 11 with 2,500 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of barley. Other cargoes of cereals from the Black Sea regions are expected shortly.

The low production in the Ruhr has proved itself a boon to the British iron and steel and coal trades, and exports of both are distinctly above last year's figures. A very good demand has arisen for steel strip and a good market for Sheffield steel has developed in America. Engineers of all countries still prefer it to any other and would continue to buy it if they could afford the price.

The London Christmas fat stock show at Smithfield has shown reductions in the price of meat and birds, and butchers seem to have had no difficulty in getting cheap prime meat.

In spite of the depression in the home trade the world production of wool is insufficient to meet the demand and higher prices than most people can afford to pay have recently been demanded for fine wools. Spinners in turn will no doubt have to increase their prices.

Several examples of the abounding prosperity of the brewery trade, which might be called the most prosperous industry in the country, hav been furnished this week, and big dividends have been paid.

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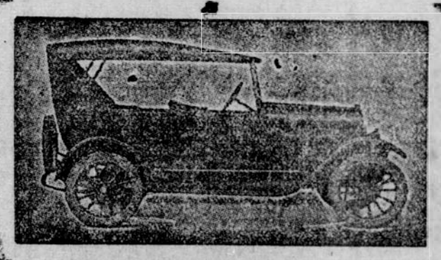

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5 SEATER TOURING

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.(Postal Holiday.)

TUESDAY, January 1.

Banks closed: New Year Day.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 31 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Jan. 1 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Jan. 2 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 3 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 4 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Sir Phirozshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering of Parsi children will held on the New Year day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when several Parsi children between the ages of five and twelve will take part in various games and plays. Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir has kindly consented to preside and under the patronage of Lady Dinshaw Petit and Mrs. J. K. Mehta will distribute prizes and sweets. All the Parsi children are cordially invited.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

Under the patronage of Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala and in aid of the Rathestar Mandal Charity Funds the Parsi Amateurs of the New Elphinstone Theatrical Club will give a performance "Rustom-Shorab" in Gujerati based on the famous episode from Firdushi Shah Nameh, at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of G. D. C. C. will be open at the National College (Green Villa, opp. Grant Road Post Office) between 2 and 8 p.m. on Monday the 31st instant. The exhibition will be kept open till 2nd proximo. Admission is free to all. The goods exhibited include glassware, toys, buttons, inks, pencil, matchboxes, sealing wax, soap of varieties, etc., besides all varieties of hand spun and hand woven silks and cottons.

HINDU TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The following are the further results of the matches that were played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, on the 27th evening and 28th morning.

Raja Ayer and Subbarao beat Mudliar and Lucka 6, 1, 6, 1., Lele and Gadgil beat Pawar and Ponkshe 6, 1, 6, 4., Deydhar and Bhide beat Mehendale and Vartak 6, 2, 5, 7, 6, 4., Lele and Gadgil beat Kurney and Pardeshi 6, 0, 6, 0., Raja Ayer and Subbarao beat Sutar and Bhuskute 6, 4, 6, 0.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday (the 1st January 1924) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "New Year's" Day. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph branches of the Combined office will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

PIONEER SARASWAT WELFARE SOCIETY

A general meeting of the promoters and members of the Pioneer Saraswat Welfare Society will be convened to-day in the Gamdevi Temple at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will read the official letter of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Bombay Presidency, in connection with the "Pioneer Saraswat Welfare Society" as it has been decided to Register the Society on "Makara-Sankranti Day"—Monday 14th January 1924. All Saraswats residing in Bombay and Santa Cruz are earnestly requested to attend the meeting in time.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE AND COW SLAUGHTER.

The Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent the following wires re cow slaughter:—

(1) "To, Maulana Mohomed Ali, President, National Congress, Cocanada.

"Human welfare coupled with Hindu-Muslim Unity demand preservation of Cows. As long as our Muslim brethren do not abstain from cow-killing in view of the keen feelings of their 25 million Hindu brethren, there can be neither real Hindu-Muslim Unity, for the National Pact. The cow slaughter pinches every human Indian heart. Religion of Islam is based upon fraternity and therefore prescribes no compulsion for cow sacrifice. It is essential that the Indian National Congress should pass a resolution directing abstinence from cow-killing and make Hindus and Mahomedans unite in their efforts for Swarajya."

(2) To, Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Khilafat Conference, Cocanada:—Humanitarian League reminds Conference of Moslem League resolution regarding Cow Protection solemnly adopted at Amritsar and trusts Khilafat Conference will direct Moslem brethren abstinence from Cow-killing in deference to keen Hindu feeling, and thereby establish real fraternity as advocated by Islam."

B. P. HINDU SABHA CONDEMNS HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha on the 26th instant for information of the general public:—"This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha unanimously declares that the religious feelings of the whole Hindu community have been severely outraged by the passing of several items of the Hindu Muslim Pact by the Swaraj Party of Bengal, and believes that it was no business of that body or any political body to decide matters relating to religion of a vast community of Hindus without its knowledge or consent. This Sabha appeals to the Indian National Congress meeting at Cocanada not to consider or pass any resolution permitting cows slaughter or sacrifice in any form, as it runs counter to the cherished beliefs of the community and is directly wounding its religious susceptibilities.

This Sabha further resolves that any such resolution passed by any body shall not and can not have the consent of the Hindu community."

"AFTER COCANADA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Give me room to apologise to your readers for a failure which has been forced on me. I wanted to write more articles on the subject "After Cocanada" and the second was to deal with the "Risks and Costs" which I mentioned at the end of my first article. But from the reports we get from Cocanada, I gather that events are shaping in an unexpected manner. The Bully has been bullied and the ommiscient is found to have bungled; and—what is still more momentous—"Risks and Costs" are being avoided. In such a state of affairs, I am forced to revise my "plan." I must suspend writing on this subject at least for a week and may be for a fortnight.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

30.12-23.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

OPENING NIGHT.

The opening night on Saturday of Karlekar's grand circus was splendid. The large number of eager spectators who had gathered inside the big tent were not disappointed in their expectations. In fact, the close of every item in the night's programme heightened their enthusiasm.

It was a night of thrills—thrills such as the American Film Serials provide. In a programme which included a well assorted display of hair-raising gymnastic Feats, relieved by delicate comicalities of the circus buffoons, it is not possible to single out any one item for distinction, especially when it is seen that every one of the performances had a distinctive merit of its own. Still, it will not be invidious to mention the contortions which Viret exhibited. The ease with which he could manipulate his body—whether in squeezing it out of a small barrel open on both sides or stretching his legs in opposite directions to their full length—did not leave it far distant from the possibility of crumpling up the human body, like as one crumples up paper and throws it into the waste paper basket. The bounding rope act done by Dare Devil Kanaran was an amazing feat of balancing and agility of the body. Kanaran himself does not betray any spirit of dare-devilry in his face, but his extraordinary calculation of the movements of the rope—which, by the way, is attached to two opposite holes—and the exact adjustment of his bodily movements deservedly entitled him to that distinctive name. The silver wire act performed by Miss Nani and Miss Rosi, two Indian girls in their teens, is a case of mere balancing and though this item is a favourite one in the programme of circus companies, yet it is deserving of praise because of the ease and confidence with which it was performed. Miss Adle's sensational exhibition of acrobatic thrills on a trapeze evoked universal applause. At the very outset she captured the hearts of the audience by her winning smiles and well proportioned body, which has none of the ugliness of an athlete. More amazing than her performance on the trapeze was the impossible feat of holding a man aloft with her teeth and slowly letting him down. Added to this, she has a fine tremolo voice, which can raise to any musical height. The Strong Act, which included exercises with dumbels of unusual weight, was performed by Elmo and Elma. The breaking of a block of stone, which even two men could not lift, over the head of Elma was wonderful and to some, perhaps, fearful.

As regards display of animals, it was of a common character and such as every circus-goer has seen. Even here mention must be made of Tramp Dog Mascot, who cleverly helps herself to her master's pieces of bread and shows the best way of evading a railway ticket-collector's notice, when one has travelled without ticket.

On the whole, the show was excellent and the circus management should be congratulate on their brilliant opening night.

MUSSOLINI-ISM IN TRIPOLI

ALLEGED VICTORIES OVER "REBELS."

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Rome.—It is announced that the Italian columns at Tripoli gained three brilliant victories over the rebel Mahallas in the zone between Misurala and Nalut. The troops were aided by the national militia and routed the rebels who left many dead in the field and also considerable booty. Several European prisoners were freed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Tokyo.—The Regent returned the resignation of the Cabinet which, however, after further meeting again tendered its resignation.—Reuter.

A MOSLEM PEER'S PETITION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Viscount Headley, a Mahomedan peer, is petitioning for a decree of judicial separation from his second wife, formerly Mrs. Baynton, a rich Australian widow.—Reuter.

MENACE TO CONSTITUTION.

"OBSERVER'S" FEAR OF SWARAJISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Observer" has received from a high constitutional authority a statement on the result of the Indian elections, as they affect the constitutional issue, in which he says, the revolutionaries will not be strong enough to break the constitution, neither have they discipline nor cohesion for prolonged and effective obstruction. The one demand which will be made during the forthcoming session will be for some further constitutional concession; but obviously neither the Home Government nor the Government of India propose or contemplate amendment to the Act. It is therefore important to see in what respect any concession could possibly be made without explicit approach to Parliament. Section nineteen (A) seems to offer an appropriate opportunity, if the Secretary of State, following the recommendation of the Parliamentary Joint Committee and reaffirming the declaration of Mr. Montagu in 1921, were to establish a convention that he will not use his overriding powers in cases where the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are agreed in matters of administration or policy. Such an announcement, if upheld in practice, would have pronounced and favourable effect throughout India. Moreover without entailing any serious risk to the administration of the country it would probably smooth the path of constitutional development.—Reuter.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN BORSAD.

HEALTHY INFLUENCE OF VOLUNTEERS.

GOVT. STATEMENT EXAMINED.

(By our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Dec. 26.

The people of Borsad are not a little astonished to read the Bombay Government's statement trying to justify their action of imposing punitive police on the taluka. The claims of the Government of doing their level best to maintain law and order in the taluka are too staggering to be conceded by a people who have been the innocent victims of terrorism for over five years from dacoits and marauding outlaws. My experience of about a week in the taluka and my intimate contact with people of various classes from different parts of this tract have convinced me more than ever that it is the Government—or more correctly the police who are entrusted with the protection of the people—who are really responsible for the lawlessness in Borsad. The figures quoted in the District Magistrate's statement are eloquent of the state of things existing in the taluka and show how the percentage in crime has gradually increased. But those figures are not alone in support of the people's view that the *morale* of the police has irreparably degenerated; and that inefficiency is writ large on the police administration of the last few years. An average peasant from Borsad will relate to an outsider a number of cases illustrative of the inefficiency of the Borsad police. There is not an intelligent man in Borsad but is aware of the Government's playing Aliya against Babar, arming the former and supplying him with arms and ammunitions to secure the arrest of the notorious Babar. The Director of Information has not seen it worth his while to reply to this grave charge brought against the Government by Mr. Vallabhbhai which is within the common knowledge of every villager in Borsad. The arming of Aliya and supplying him with a police party, people say, could not have been effected by an ordinary sub-inspector. It must have been inspired from higher quarters; and so long as the Government maintains silence on this point while proffering tediously long explanations on others the people cannot be blamed for entertaining doubts as to the efficiency of the police.

POLICE METHODS.

We have the evidence of so unimpeachable an authority as the District Magistrate who was emphatically of opinion, not long ago, that "the police parties never move out of the village and their presence does not reduce the number of men, otherwise required for the police of the taluka", that "they do not even serve the purpose of preventing crime as the murder of Shibhai in Jogan in day-light proves, to say nothing of the attack made on the similar police parties in Golel." What can be said of the efficiency of the police when a murder is committed in broad day-light in the very village where a police party is posted?

I have been told that while a police party was on night patrol they found they had very few cartridges in stock. Bochasan village being near, the policemen proceeded to the house where the village picket was billeted. No sooner did the Bochasan village party hear the tramp of feet they quietly took refuge in an inner room and closed the doors and windows. It cost the patrol party considerable effort to convince the Bochasan police that they were their comrades from the next village, and not dacoits. That is the stuff of which the punitive police are made! And that police is expected to guard the village folk from the attacks of hardened outlaws! Almost all the 22 murders Babar committed were of those who were police informants. The Government statement mentions a number of cases of those whom Babar brutally murdered because they were suspected of informing the police of his whereabouts. The simple question arises how Babar came to know that a certain individual was the informer to the police. Naturally a man wanting to inform the police about such a secret thing as a dacoit's movements would be extremely cautious and mention it to as few persons as possible. In the circumstances he would tell no other than the police. When that is the case, are not the people justified in suspecting that the news as to who informed the police must have been communicated to Babar by some one of the police themselves? These are the suspicions of the people and the Director of Information might well try to silence them by explanation.

GOOD EFFECTS OF SATYAGRAHA.

Equally startling are the claims of the Director of Information in regard to the decrease in crime in Borsad. The decrease in crime, and the comparative peace and security, which the taluka witnesses to-day are not due to the presence of the punitive police, who have contributed not a little to public annoyance, but is mainly due to the arrests of Aliya and Mirkhan and to the wholesome influence of the presence of the Satyagraha volunteers. The people are exhorted day in and day out to remain absolutely non-violent and to look upon the career of crime and murder with contempt. The explanation voluntarily offered by a dacoit, to which I referred in a previous report, is a convincing proof of the effect of the volunteers' propaganda. The people of Borsad are not troubled with the question whence the money for the punitive police should come. It is the duty of the Government, they say, to protect the people and the Government must spend money for it from its budgeted amount. Are the Government justified in condemning the people of a whole taluka and casting a slur on them in spite of their doing their best to help the police to effect the arrest of the dacoits? It is surprising that the Government officials who took upon themselves to recommend the impost should have paid no regard to the miserable economic condition of the cultivators. In the case of thousands of Dharalas all their worldly belongings would hardly fetch the amount of the police tax. The action of the Government in insisting on recovering the fine could not but result in driving the people to desperation and it would have been no wonder if the gang of Babar had got further reinforcements from the dissatisfied Dharalas. The charge of the Government that the people had neither the will to support the police nor courage to help themselves falls to the ground on the evidence of the District Superintendent of Police of Kaira. He has quoted a number of cases in which persons were murdered for the help they rendered to the police. There are also cases where whole villages armed themselves against the depredations of the dacoits and paid not a little in blood and life. The Government, reluctant to admit the inefficiency of the police, have fallen foul of the people most unjustly. Against the cogent evidence of the special correspondent of the "Times of India" who has been identified by some as the Director of Information that "Babar swears vengeance against the informants" and that "it is stated that his hatred against police informers is so intense that he does not spare even his nearest relatives", as also against the evidence of the District Magistrate of Kaira that "even the Dharalas are not exempt from the revenge of Babar Dewa, the statement of the Director of Information that "the disorder in Kaira can be definitely traced to one section and that a very considerable one of the population, while its continuance can no less definitely be referred to the apathy and pusillanimity of the remainder" can hardly be regarded as convincing. The people have decided to resist the police tax and, with God's help they believe that they will triumph in their righteous struggle.

"I SHALL DO MY BEST"

LORD GOSCHEN'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Lord Goschen, Governor-designate of Madras, who was a guest this evening, at the annual dinner of the Indian Students Union, said that the world's problems could only be solved by the spirit of comradeship which flourished during the war. "Speaking with absolute sincerity, I shall do my utmost to promote the moral and material welfare of India and her peoples and do my best in the work to which I am called."—Reuter.

CUNARD LINER ON WORLD CRUISE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Cunard Liner "Laconia" leaves New York, on January 15, on a world cruise, to demonstrate the possibilities of the automatic Sherry Gyro steerer with which she recently successfully accomplished her trans-Atlantic voyage. She will proceed via Panama Canal, calling, *inter alia*, at Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo and Bombay.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lieutenant D. F. Daly is gazetted extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.—Reuter.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, in a message to Sir Henry McMahon requesting his enrolment as a member of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition says that the Fellowship will do much to emphasise the single-minded anxiety of the Dominions to work together for the prosperity of all.—Reuter.

A new Anglo-American Engineering Company has been formed at Barrow to specialise in designing, building and equipping complete power plants with a capital of £500,000 provided equally by Messrs. Vickers and the International Engineering Corporation of New York.—Reuter.

Brussels.—King Albert, through the Japanese Ambassador here, has congratulated the Prince Regent Hirohito on his recent escape.—Reuter.

London listeners-in on Friday night heard, by wireless a concert in Pittsburg, the United States. Although the atmospherics were bad and interfered somewhat the programme was heard on the whole with wonderful distinctness.—B. O. W.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

WAR MATERIALS FROM U. S. A.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Washington.—Government has agreed to sell a quantity of war materials to the Obregan Government in Mexico. The material involved is said to include rifles in border army depots and ten military aeroplanes.

A message from Vera Cruz says the garrison at Tuxpam has joined the revolutionaries. It is claimed this is important not only because of the field reinforcements it provides but because it yields the revolutionaries the control of the entire oil region of which Tuxpam is the port.—Reuter.

THIRTYONE MOROS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Manila.—Thirty-one Moros were killed in a fight with sixty constabulary at the Malund Island, Mindanas. The constabulary suffered no casualties.—Reuter.

THE FREE STATE ARMY.

REORGANISATION ON FRENCH MODEL

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Dublin.—It is announced that the Free State Government has decided to reorganise the Army taking the French army as model. The Ministry of Finance has decided that military expenditure must be limited to four millions and the result of the reorganisation will be a standing army of about twenty thousand. A special training college will be established with a view to expansion in case of emergency. Heavy demobilisations which have already occurred combined with the release of over ten thousand prisoners are likely to put severe strain on the labour market, but this will be met to some extent by the proposal of the Dail to grant immediately two millions for emergency works, chiefly on roads.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Secondly, the provincial pacts must follow the national pacts and not precede it.

Thirdly, making provincial pacts, before an All-India is made, is to put difficulties in the way of the latter.

Fourthly, the pact is to be made for all the communities composing the Indian nation and not for Hindus and Muslims only. It is to be National Pact and not a Hindu-Mustim Pact.

Fifthly, such a pact as has been made by the Bengal Swaraj Party practically makes the realisation of Indian Unity impossible. It lays down no time limit and makes no reservations or limitation. On the face of it, it indicates that it is intended not so much for the future as for the present. To provide for the division of posts on purely communal lines is anything but sound nationalism.

Sixthly, prohibiting music before the mosques at all times and on all occasions is an act of tyranny which even Mohamedan kings were never guilty of.

Seventhly, representation on local bodies of sixty and forty per cent ignores all principles of representative Government.

Eighthly, such a compact, at such a time in an atmosphere which is full of conflict and mistrust is sure to be rejected, by the Non-Muslims; and the reaction against it is bound to render the bitterness between the communities more secute and to make the task of Hindu-Muslim Unity more difficult. It should be noted that while mentioning the Khilafat expressly, the Bengal Pact ignores other communal organisations altogether, thus making it appear that the Congress is not a national organisation.

On the whole the Pact is a document which shows a regrettable lack of forethought and statesmanship. It is a direct negation of United India and nationalism.

A Great Confusion,

Coming to the work within the Council, there again we find that there is a great confusion between 'National' demands and 'Provincial' requirements, and we do not see there much of the so loudly advertised "uniform and continuous obstruction." Insistence upon the withdrawal of all Repressive Laws, or recommending to the Assembly the repeal of repressive legislation is good, but is it "uniform and continuous obstruction?" It seems that entire emphasis lies on "effective Provincial responsible Government." Let us assume the Government grants effective Provincial responsible Government to Bengal without conceding the same to Bombay or to the Punjab. What will be the position of the Bengal Swaraj Party? Will they accept office? Is there anything in their programme to show that the Bengal Swaraj Party will insist on Complete Swaraj being given to the whole of India before accepting "Provincial autonomy for Bengal? It is true that resolution 4 provides that the whole programme of work within the Council is subject to such revision or modification as the All-India Swaraj Party may think necessary. But if so where was the need for this hurry? Why could not Mr. Das and his party in Bengal wait for the general enunciation of principles by the Central Swaraj Council? We cannot make out what is meant by the sentence "that the following steps will be taken in the following order". The last three steps are hardly any steps at all and the first ones do not show any sequence.

Whole thing Bungled,

To me it seems that the whole thing has been bungled. The only feasible course now seems to be to give Provincial autonomy to every Provincial Swaraj Council, the Central Council only guiding the action of Swarajists in the Assembly. Uniformity of action in all provinces was perhaps impossible under any circumstances, but the action of Mr. Das and the Bengal Swaraj Party has removed all chances of it. Having been first to take action on provincial lines, Mr. Das cannot reasonably complain if the Swarajists in other provinces follow the same course, each of the Provincial Councils being free to interpret "obstruction" in its own way.

BENGAL SWARAJ PARTY'S BLUNDER

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

The more I think of Mr. Das's action on Lord Lytton's offer, the more I am convinced that Mr. Das has committed a great blunder in the course he took. I do not agree with Mr. Joseph Baptista or with those others who think Mr. Das should have accepted Lord Lytton's offer. The only reply open to Mr. Das was an unhesitating 'no'. The very conception of the Swaraj Party, the principles that underlay its foundations, the ticket on which its members were elected dictated only one reply. There was no need of thinking or of any consultation. This was exactly what Moonje did in the C. P. But if courtesy and party considerations required that Mr. Das should consult his party before replying, the people whom he was bound to consult immediately were not the members of the Swaraj Party of Bengal, but the Central Council of the Swaraj Party of India. It was this Central Council alone which had jurisdiction in the matter. In ignoring the Central Council and replying to Lord Lytton in terms of the decision arrived at by the Swaraj Party of Bengal, Mr. Das has virtually destroyed the solidarity of the Swaraj Party.

Antagonistic to N. C. O.

Lord Lytton's offer was the offer of a provincial 'satrap,' and for the purposes of a Provincial Government, but any reply which Mr. Das could give could only be possibly given on All-India principles. As leader of the Swaraj Party Mr. Das was bound by the principles laid down by the Central Swaraj Council. Instead of doing that, he totally altered those principles in any shape or manner, and true leadership required that Mr. Das should have immediately put himself in communication with the members of his Council. Insted of doing that, he totally ignored them and called a meeting of the Bengal Party alone, which has formulated decisions affecting the whole Indian situation in a manner antagonistic (in spirit) to the principles of Non-co-operation and also of the Swaraj Party.

Inconsistent with Creed.

We are now in possession of the decisions of the Bengal Swaraj Party and of the reply which Mr. Das sent to Lord Lytton. They are published in the 'Servant' of Calcutta of the 19th December. Whilst Pt. Motilal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Swaraj Party was dictating the following telegram on the 17th, Mr. Das was engaged in acting upon the resolutions passed by the Bengal Party:—

Allahabad, 17th December 1923.

L. Lajpat Rai Lahore.

"On full consideration the situation with friends attendance of Provincial Council Swarajist members before settlement General Council policy by Central Swaraj Committee highly undesirable. Please instruct accordingly, otherwise grave danger, breach of discipline and uniformity.

NEHRU"

Anyone can see for himself that Mr. Das's action is clearly opposed to the spirit of this telegram. But still more are his reply to Lord Lytton and the resolutions passed by the Bengal Swaraj Party. The whole thing savours of provincialism."

A wrong Emphasis.

For once I find myself in agreement with the "Servant". Let us first take Mr. Das's reply to Lord Lytton. Mr. Das's second sentence says, the members of his party "are pledged to do everything in their power by using the legal rights granted under the reforms act to put an end to the system of "Dyarchy." May I ask Mr. Das if that is the sole object of his party, and if the latter will be satisfied when Dyarchy is destroyed? As far as I am aware no exclusive stress has ever been laid on "dyarchy" by the Congress. This may have been the creed of a certain section of the Liberal Party, but I never heard of its being adopted in so many words by the Swaraj Party. Let us assume that "dyarchy" is removed and provincial autonomy granted, will the Swaraj Party be contented with its achievements? The Congress as well as its Swaraj Party aims at Swaraj for India and not at the destruction of dyarchy in Bengal. The latter does not necessarily mean the former. Mr Das should have declined Lord Lytton's offer on the sole ground that their creed precluded them from accepting anything of the kind. In any case I maintain that a decision on such a vital matter did not rest with the Bengal Swaraj Party and that Mr. Das had no right to draft his reply in this language without consulting the Central Swaraj Council.

Hindu Muslim Pact.

Coming to the resolutions, we find that the whole subject has been treated in a slipshod manner and shows hasty opportunism in every line of it. The first resolution deals with the Hindu-Muslim Pact. Mr. Das knew that an All-India National Pact was being drafted. I do not know whether he knew the contents of that draft or had a copy of it in his possession on the day when the Bengal pact was drafted. The resolution of the Delhi Congress regarding the All-India Pact required that the Pact should be submitted to all leading Indians regardless of their being members of the Congress or not, before being considered by the All-India Congress Committee. The Swaraj Party of Bengal had every right to give their opinion regarding the proposals embodied in the All-India draft, if they had a copy before them. But the pact made by them ignores that draft altogether, makes no criticisms thereupon and proceeds definitely to frame a provincial draft subject only to such adjustments as may be necessary because of the All-India Hindu-Muslim Pact to be made by the Khilafat and the Congress.

Defects of the Pact,

This resolution ignores the following points:—First, the Swarajists alone are not competent to make such a pact even for their own province.

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1923.
(660th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A MASTERPIECE.

Maulana Mohamed Ali's presidential address must have stricken terror, into the hearts of many by its overwhelming length. From the criticisms we have so far noticed in the Anglo-Indian Press, it would seem that Anglo-Indian journalists, in despair of ever dealing with so vast a document, have read the opening and concluding paragraphs and left the rest unread. Even among devout adherents of the Congress there must have been not a few who thought its length excessive and the wealth of personal anecdote irrelevant, or, who put it away for study at some future time of leisure. It is thus to be expected that one point about it will escape the notice of the many, and that is that the address is a masterpiece in Mahomed Ali's own peculiar vein of improvisation. We have heard how the editor of the "Comrade" in old days would sit down, when inspired with an idea, and write for twenty-four hours practically without a break, and then would print what he had written with but slight correction; and every reader of the "Comrade" knows what admirable work he thus achieved; always voluminous and even garrulous, bearing the stamp of an abundant leisure although done in haste; full of the proofs of scholarship both of the East and of the West; bright with good sense and instinct with a feeling for humanity so kind and luminous as really to deserve the term "enlightenment." His speeches have occasionally suffered from their length, as one who has been in the position of his Chairman more than once may be allowed to mention, but his writings never. In England, where brevity is a cult, the mere length of his speeches was accounted a demerit, though no-one ever said, or could have said, that they were for a moment dull. In France he made a great impression as an orator, and is still remembered with delight by all who heard him. He is undoubtedly a wonderully fluent *ex tempore* speaker; but as an *ex tempore* writer he has probably no equal in the world to-day; for everything that he has written bears the stamp of improvisation and yet can stand the test of expert, learned criticism. And never has he done anything more remarkable, than the copious review of recent Indian history, with his running fire of comment and of criticism, contained in his Presidential address to the Cocanada Congress.

It may be said that it is too self-centred, too much weighted with narration of his personal experience, and allusions to himself and to his brother. That is, to us, the charm of the address, giving it a personal appeal to all his countrymen; and there is no doubt but that it elucidates the history which he relates, for the story of the vicissitudes of the Ali Brothers for the past twelve years is the history of Muslim India. They have been compared to Moses and Aaron, the one speaking with diffidence and difficulty but endowed with a winning influence and unusual organising powers, the other gifted with a flow of language in two tongues which has been seldom equalled. Both are men of humble mind whose leadership is due to their foresight and their zeal in the cause of their religion and country, which, for them (as is quite evident from the address of Maulana Shaukat Ali no less than from his brother's) are not two separate causes, but one cause, the cause of true religion, which is the service of God through the service of man. That such men should become devoted to the Mahatma, having once been brought in contact with him, was inevitable. They are devoted to everything which they have proved to be good. That such men should be advocates of Hindu-Muslim friendship is also natural, for they are ardent Indian patriots, and free from selfish communal considerations far beneath Islam. It was better that such men should speak out freely to the nation from their hearts, and in their proper persons, than that they should make set speeches of a more or less insipid kind, aiming at a certain non-committal style of utterance called "statesmanlike." The nation, we feel sure, has understood the difference, and appreciated their sincerity as a much greater compliment than any emulation of the style of Burke or Canning or Macaulay. Mohamed Ali has his own known style, in English as in Urdu, and it is inimitable.

We are sorry for the length of his address only for one reason: that it is likely to deter the English and the Anglo-Indian reader from a careful study of it. We notice that one Anglo-Indian journal has already dropped on the last paragraph and used it for satiric comment. If that journal had perused the whole it would have realised that the man who has been held up so many times to obloquy as the enemy of England, a danger to the lives of English men and women here in India, and so forth, has many English friends and in his heart a great regret that England should have dealt unjustly with the Muslim world and India. He is the enemy not of England, but of injustice. He demands of England only what all the East demands to-day: a "change of heart." The wrongs done to the Muslim world and India have all been done in the pursuit of a policy of which the lesson to the thinker would appear to be that, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, allies—any kind of allies, even an *Oriental* like Huseyn of Mecca, even Venizelos—are worth more than subjects at a pinch. The Eastern subjects of the British Empire have been treated as of no account, to win them. We of the East are ready to accept the theory. Allies are better worth than subjects at a pinch; infinitely better than unwilling subjects. We hope the British Government will come to see it in the course of the year during which Maulana Mohamed Ali is President of the Indian National Congress.

A FORGERY.

It was with the greatest satisfaction we received the telegram from Maulana Abdul Bari, which we publish elsewhere, declaring the so-called fetwa which is being circulated in his name to be a forgery and indignantly repudiating every word of it. The document sent to us was a printed handbill in English, emanating from a Hindu propagandist source, some passages, the most offensive to Hindus, being printed in double capitals, others in ordinary capitals, others italicised obviously for a propagandist purpose. It began with the words: "I fakir Mahomed Abdul Bari of Feringi Mahal Lucknow," and ended with the alleged signature of the Maulana. It stated that the text was taken from an article which the *Zemindar* of Sind had quoted from the *Mujaddid* of Lahore. We wrote at the time that we refused to believe it the work of a man of the learning and distinction of Maulana Abdul Bari, proceeding to demonstrate from the document itself that the author, whoever he might be, was not distinguished by Islamic learning, and we headed our remarks on it: "A Forgery?" Maulana Abdul Bari has now telegraphed: "The Fatwa mentioned in the "Bombay Chronicle" leader of the 26th instant is a forgery, I never wrote nor signed any such document. On the contrary it is mainly a repetition of the Barreily Fatwa issued against me for my humble work in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, which drew Gandhi towards the Khilafat cause. *I deny and contradict every word* (our italics) of the fatwa quoted from the Sindi *Zamindar*. I never sent any fatwa or article to *Al Mujaddid*. I have ever been and am still doing my utmost for Hindu-Muslim unity so essential for the welfare of India and the Islamic world; therefore I have to raise my voice against those misguided persons who, by their mischievous actions, are doing harm to the cause of unity and playing into the hands of the enemies of our country." We think that men who can deliberately commit forgery merit a designation stronger than "misguided persons." Such mildness, though it well becomes the saintly character of the Maulana, would be connivance in a newspaper of which the object is to express public opinion. Public opinion will demand to know the names of the person or persons who deliberately forged the name of a respected Muslim leader to a most atrocious libel on Islam.

AN UNWANTED PARTY.

"Here is no young man's party. Its future must be one of bargain and intrigue. Idealism will be scouted and any large national reconstruction vetoed by the corrupt or merely obstructive elements of which it is made up." Mr. H. W. Massingham on the Liberal Party in the "New Leader."

The Liberal Federation met at Poona and has dispersed. Not a ripple has been created on the political ocean by this meeting. The proceedings of the Conference were so uniformly stale and the resolutions it passed so stereotyped that they are not likely to arouse any widespread interest, much less any enthusiasm for the cause of Liberalism. The fact, of course, is that the severe defeat of Liberal candidates at the polls has depressed the mind of Liberalism all over the country. Unfortunately, however, the Conference has not taken a real lesson from the election failures of Liberal candidates. Short of its absorption in the National Congress, the only course open to the Liberal Conference was to mark out a bold national policy for the Liberal Party such as would supply the vital needs of the country. That the Conference has resolutely refused to do. Almost every one of its resolutions was halting in its tone and weak in its purpose. But that was inevitable. For the Liberal Party has no creative function in Indian politics. As a party of definite principles, the Liberal Party has no *raison d'etre* in a country whose only and immediate task is the task of liberation to which all petty constitutional principles are subservient. Or, if the Liberals claim moderation as their monopoly, it is not difficult to show that it is a temperamental characteristic rather than a party programme.

The Liberal Party, indeed, was at the cross-roads at Poona. For a brief moment after the Kenya decision there seemed a chance that the Liberals might evolve into an active Right wing of the National Congress. There was so much talk,—and even some sincere thought about "national self-respect," "the need of immediate Swaraj," "helots in the Empire" and all the rest, that the man-in-the-street expected, if not a non-violent revolution, at least unity among all the political parties in the country. Mr. Sastri who delivered such a vigorous oration the other day said that the terms "extremists" and "moderates" had now no meaning for him. In that case the public expected him to go to Cocanada rather than to Poona. When we turn, however, from his strong speech at Bangalore to his weak action at Poona we find at once the reason of the singular unpopularity in which the Liberal leaders are held to-day. Neither in the resolutions of the Conference nor in the speeches of the accepted leaders of the party is there the slightest hint of a readiness to deal with the fundamental problem before the nation by a radical transformation of the existing political system. For palliatives here and there, for mitigation of the vital injustices of the present political conditions, the Liberals are ready as even some "sympathetic" officials or Anglo-Indians are ready since there is a danger in the accumulation of grievances. But the Liberal philosophy has no place in it for eradicating a political disease and the Liberal policy resists pacific attempts to bring the present intolerable system to an end. While the Liberal has still faith in what the Fallacious call "permeation" and suggestion, the bulk of the nation refuses to believe that national freedom can be won except by an arduous and prolonged struggle. By struggle we do not mean an armed revolt which the nation rejects. The central object of the Congress is the organisation of the nation with a view to generate a moral force such as would compel the bureaucracy to come to terms with it. It is because the Liberals refused to co-operate in this common work for a common purpose, and not because of their lack of organisation or propaganda, that they have been so unceremoniously, and overwhelmingly, rejected by the electorates.

We do not propose to discuss the resolutions of the Liberal Conference at length but we cannot help observing that in the important question of Swaraj, they lamentably fall short of the minimum demands of the nation. The chief danger in any case is premature compromise or surrender. But the Liberals do not seem to have profited by their disillusionment with the Reform Act. When the whole nation demands immediate and full responsible Government, for the Liberals to petition for the early appointment of the decennial commissions: or when the whole nation is up against the whole conception of a "white" Empire, for the Liberals to be content with blessing the Sapru Committee and deluding themselves in believing that the Kenya settlement stands any chance of early revision, is too "moderate!" All this may be "sober" and "practical" and "sane" but it lacks inspiring realistic qualities. The Liberal party has no wider or higher aim because it has no moral weapon to achieve it. Our ideals, if they are nothing else, are at least a reflection of our conditions and qualities. And that is precisely the case with the Liberal Party.

Notes of the Day.

Flogging in Jails.

The Government of India have just issued revised rules regulating the punishment of whipping in jails. This punishment, under the new rules, shall be inflicted "only for mutiny or for conduct seriously affecting the discipline of prisoners or for incitement thereto, for serious assaults on any public servant or after other punishments have failed for other offences of a specially grav nature." It is difficult to see in what respect the revised rules are a substantial improvement on present conditions. Any "offence", however trivial may be interpreted by the jail authorities as "mutiny" as was seen in the case of Mulshi Satyagrahis in the Yeravda jail. While "conduct seriously affecting the discipline of prisoners or incitement thereto" may include any "offence" according to the whims of the jail officials. Flogging is a barbarous form of punishment and there is no reason why it should continue to form part of ordinary prison discipline in India when in other civilised countries it is inflicted only on those convicted of a specially loathsome offence. The revised rules promulgated by the Government cannot be accepted as a reform and the provision that "a special report based on records required by section 51 of Prison Act 1894" should be "made in the punishment book on every case in which whipping has been inflicted, to the Inspector-General of Prisons by the Superintendent of the Jail" is no real safeguard that the power of inflicting this savage punishment will not be abused, as the Superintendent will be both the accused and the judge of the offence committed. The revised rules lay down that the punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted on special class prisoners except with the permission of the local Government. For this small mercy Government should be thanked, but the objection to these prisoners being flogged even with the permission of the local Government remains, apart of course, from the fact that such permission is not difficult to secure and that not all political prisoners are classed as "special class prisoners."

A Contrast.

A striking contrast with the inhumanity of our prison system, as revealed in these revised rules, is provided by the latest annual Report of the Commissioner of Prisons in England published in mail week, which shows the steady advance that is being made in the humanising of prison life. According to the "New Statesman", educational classes and lectures, debates, concerts and a weekly summary of the news now form part of the regular fare in the prisons. In certain cases games of draughts or chess are allowed. Shaving, too, is on the increase and prisoners are even being permitted to have their own safety razors. These concessions, it is declared, are not designed to make a gaol a pleasant place, but to promote the self-respect and intelligence of the prisoner and "to fit him to re-enter the world as a citizen." In India the saintliest man is not considered fit to read the newspapers!

The late Dr. Clifford.

We quote the following from the New York "Nation" December 5:

The career of Dr. John Clifford, who has just died at the age of eighty-seven, vigorous and active to the last, shows that it is possible, even in these days, for a minister of religion to be a zealous champion of progressive political and social causes without falling short in any of his spiritual functions. Mr. Lloyd George once described him as the best fighting man the English Free Churches had turned out since Oliver Cromwell. In election campaigns the organizers of the Liberal Party would sometimes receive, from all parts of the country, more requests for the services of Dr. Clifford as a platform speaker than for those of any but the most popular of politicians. He led, in particular, the "passive-resistance" movement of those Nonconformists who refused to pay the local taxes imposed by the Balfour Government for the support of schools which gave a religious teaching according to the doctrines of the Established Church. But Dr. Clifford's labors in the public field did not prevent him from ministering for over fifty years to the spiritual needs of a large London congregation, and during the whole of this period not a jarring note disturbed the harmony between pastor and people. Having had to leave school at the age of eleven, to work in a lace factory sometimes for sixteen or even twenty hours at a stretch, he never lost his sympathy with the victims of the industrial system, and his Liberalism was far removed from that of the laisser faire school. It was characteristic of him that one of his last public utterances was an impassioned protest against the contempt for idealism expressed in Lord Birkenhead's rectoral address.

We are glad to publish this tribute to the character of one who was a bitter though, no doubt, (according to his lights) sincere opponent of the right of Turkey and the East in general to equal treatment with the "Christian" nations of the earth.

Recognition of Russia

The special correspondent of the London "Times", according to a special cable published in the "Times of India", says that the Soviet Press is persistently asserting that Britain has sent an ultimatum to Afghanistan, demanding the immediate cessation of relations with Russia. The Russian papers, according to the same correspondent, declare that the Conservatives in Britain are determined to leave the Labour Party, whose coming to power is regardod as imminent, the inheritance of a war, the "Isvestia" exhorting the British workers actively to intervene before it is too late and restrain Lord Curzon from wilfully plunging the whole world towards war. Considering Lord Curzon's antecedents and his tendencies there is nothing inherently improbable in the design, which he is alleged to be maturing, but it is noteworthy what a different orientation of policy is taking place elsewhere as a result of the success attained by the British Labour party in the recent elections. As an outcome of Dr. Masaryk's visit to Paris in October a treaty has been drafted between France and Czecho-Slovakia, providing for close cooperation in the political, economic and military spheres, especially aiming at the maintenance of the new status of Europe under the Peace treaties. The treaty is expected to be signed in a few weeks. But what is important is not this treaty but its reaction on the relation between Russia and France in view of the probability or rather the certainty of the former being recognised by the British Labour Government when it is formed.

Its Possibilities.

Already French newspapers have begun to recall that Dr. Benes, in the course of the negotiations, was of opinion that as Soviet Russia would shortly be recognised by the British Labour Government, France and Czecho-Slovakia might immediately do likewise. Thus the alliance between France and Czecho-Slovakia may eventually prove the bridge between Paris and Moscow. France, whose bondholders have suffered as a result of the Soviet Russia repudiation of Czarist Russia's debts, has been the most inveterate opponent of the recognition of Russia. But expediency will compel France to follow the example of Britain when she takes the wise course, which has been long overdue, of admitting Russia into the comity of nations. The recognition of Russia by France will not only result in an equitable adjustment of Czarist Russia's debts but also in the improvement of the economic condition of Europe and the removal of the menace of war. The U. S. will also not be long in recognising the wisdom of resuming relations with Russia and thus ensure the peace which the ending of the war has not yet given to the world.

"GET BACK TO WORK."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT.

DEBATE IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AND SPEECHES.

LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF DELEGATES,

ANDHRA'S LOVE FOR MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 28.

The Congress met under excellent auspices this afternoon at about three. Long before that hour, however, the pandal had been filled to its utmost capacity. Ther was large assemblage of delegates and visitors, Andhra Desa, Tamil Nadu, Karnatak and Kerala contributing their full quota. Delegates and visitors all included, there were about twelve thousand people. The number of women who attended was not less imposing and there were present about thousand ladies in special block allotted to them. The pandal was decorated in simple but tasteful style and portraits of leaders both living and dead were displayed prominently. Ever since Mahatma Gandhi took up leadership, Andhra Desa has been among his foremost followers and one sees everywhere abundant proof of Andhras' love for Mahatma. Khaddar is more widespread in Andhra to-day than anywhere else and this is by no means an exaggeration. It is borne out by progress achieved by Andhra in the production of Khaddar. The President-elect was received at the main gate by Konda Venkatappayya, several prominent persons and most of the office-bearers and conducted in procession to the dais. The band of Hyderabad Seva Samiti played music and a large body of volunteers furnished the guard of honour. Among those present in the President's procession were Deshbhakta Konda Venkatapayya, Chairman, Reception Committee, Mr. T. Prakasam, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Janab Cakub Hasan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Messrs. Vijayaraghavachari Sherwani, Vallabhbhai Patel, Revasankar Jagjivan, Gangadharrao Deshpande, V. J. Patel, Imamsaheb Bawazir, Osman Sobani, Jamnalal Bajaj, Vaman Naik, Gopal Krishnaya. Immediately behind the procession came up Akalis carrying their black flag. Besides these there were present Mrs. Naidu, Bi Amma, Kasturba Gandhi, Begum Mahomed Ali, D. Subbammagaru, the brave lady who courted imprisonment and came out of jail some months ago, Savitribai of Karachi, Dr. Ansari, Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Chakravarti, Hardayal Nag, Shivarampant Paranjpye, Sathaye, Santanam, Maulana Abdul Mujid Khwaja, Sherwani, Kowjalgi. Moulvi Faziullah, Mahome Shafi, Rev. U. Ottama of Burma who returned from Europe few days ago, C. Ramlin Reddi, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandrarao Messrs. Harisarvottamrao, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Nageswararao, Samba-Murtigaru Babu Brijkishore, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and many leading people of Andhra Desa.

Proceedings commenced with recitation from the Vedas by the learned Pandits who are still extant in some parts of Southern India among Hindus. Especially of Southern India recitation of the Vedas still stir deepest feelings and touches inmost chords of love and reverence though non-Brahmin movement has created some discordant feeling. The Vedas still hold the field and Pandits versed in Vedic lore are unfortunately becoming thinned in their ranks under the pressure of modern conditions. The second item on the agenda was the recitation of Quoranic verses by Shaikh Mahome Ibrahim Mahomed, Nawab of Mecca who has settled for years at Lucknow. And after a programme of songs and singing national anthem, Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President-elect and the delegates. He read a portion of his speech in Hindi and the other portion was delivered in English. His happy references to Mahomed Ali and Bi Amma were greeted with tremendous cheers. Even more enthusiastic were the cheers evoked by Deshbhakta Venkatappayya's reference to Mahatma Gandhi. The enthusiasm aroused to-day by Mahatma's name is the proof positive that though a Government might wish to bury Mahatma alive, Mahatma has become even more dear to the people than at any other time before. People do not only swear to-day by Mahatma, but Mahatma has become the expression of India's soul. Maulana Mahomed Ali was given a tremendous ovation on rising to read his address. He has just begun delivering his address and the Congress is in session.

ESSENCE OF THE ADDRESS.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's Presidential Address is the longest that has ever been essayed in the annals of the Congress. It is a document worthy of ranking with the best work on Indian history. In fact it is the history of India since the launching of the Non-Cooperation and it has the advantage of clarity and a thorough appreciation of the situation in the country. As an honest attempt at an impartial survey of the present political situation it is worthy of a permanent place on the bookshelf of every student of Indian politics. The characteristic feature of the address is that it is frankly outspoken in regard to most matters which are agitating the public mind and which have helped to divide a friend from a friend, a brother from a brother and community from community. Nonetheless, it is full of homely wit and real sense of humour which tend to dull the edge of harshness. It is likely that such document will give rise to disapprobation and resentment among the members of both the communities who are prone merely to look at the letter and form of words; but would pay no heed to the spirit that underlies those words. But Mahomed Ali's frankness ought really to disarm opposition in deal-

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

ing with such questions as Shuddhi and Conversion which bristle with edless difficulties. Mahomed Ali virtually made a confession that he did not deal with the question with any sacerdotal authority but 'tentatively in all frankness and sincerity' He was unsparing in his condemnation of excesses both by Muslims and Hindus and made some excellent suggestions for putting an end to communal quarrels and party jealousies Especially in regard to Council controversy, Maulana Mahomed Ali did not mince his words He said 'I hold strong views on the subject of Triple boycott of Councils, Law courts and schools and colleges and did not shrink from giving expression to them in a strong or as my Swarajist friends complained perhaps in too strong a language in the course of discussion in the Subjects Committee at Delhi. I hold the same views to-day and would gladly give expression to them in equally strong language if I could be convinced that it was necessary and in the best interests of the Congress and the country?' Mahomed Ali said that as Council elections had come and gone "it can serve no useful purpose to reopen a question which kept us occupied in much sterile activity for more than a year and sorely tried our tempers."

LESSONS OF ELECTIONS.

On the contrary, he was fully convinced that no word should escape from him which would estrange from the Congress a single Indian who has any national feeling. His cry was "let us rally the Moderates' And as regards the lesson of elections he expressed the view that it had made it more than ever clear that 'India refuses to cooperate any longer with the foreign rulers'. He also condemned the ill-treatment of Indians Overseas and said 'the discussions in the Imperial Conference with regard to the status of the Indians Overseas have been so extensively advertised that it must be a very foolish fish indeed, that would still be deceived by the poor bait offered'. Dealing further with the Swaraj Party's successes at the recent elections, Mahomed Ali observed 'their election experiences must have convinced not a few of these men that Mahatma's name is still one to conjure with, and that whatever skill in finessing they may possess their strength even in the Councils lies in the backing which the people who love and revere Mahatma were prepared to give to them as his followers and associates. This experience is a valuable asset to them and the good sense, restraint and dignity which their leaders have shown in the hour of their victory in full conformity with our expectations from them, make them valuable element in the Congress. It is true we have no such expectations from their programme as they have of it themselves: but while removing where really necessary any idea that may be lurking in the peoples' mind that it is not the Constructive Programme, but the Councils that bring in Swaraj, we must give to Swarajists a perfectly free hand and add to that our heartiest good wishes that they may succeed.' Finally Mahomed Ali laid full emphasis on the Constructive Programme and made concrete suggestions regarding the future line of work and concluded with fine peroration 'let us go 'Back to Nagpur' and with trust in our Maker and a prayer addressed to Him to give us courage, fortitude, perseverance and wisdom to begin the great work once more that our Great Leader has outlined for us. If only we do not prove unworthy of him he will win back our lost liberty and it will not be as a prayer for the success but as the declaration of victory won that he shall then raise the old old cry 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai.'

Tremendous cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai greeted this fine peroration. Reading of the address lasted nearly four hours and throughout the audience listened to the address with rapt attention and frequently cheered Mahomed Ali and applauded many of his sentiments. It seems to me that on the whole, Mahomed Ali has displayed great courage and foresight and has dealt with the situation in statesmanlike manner. Trying as the performance must have been standing on one's legs for about four hours and straining, Mahomed Ali never once flinched nor faltered from the task and his voice did not suffer in the least. The Congress adjourned about 9 p.m. till to-morrow.

FEATURES OF THE SESSION.

ALL PARTIES REPRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 28.

Amidst usual scenes of enthusiasm the 38th session of the Indian National Congress opened this afternoon in a spacious *pandal* which was fully packed by delegates and distinguished and ordinary visitors. Unlike in previous sessions this year's pandal has been constructed more or less on circus model and served better from the point of convenience and general arrangements. The Decorations were simple and were confined to the use of Khaddar and the display of leaders' photos. But a particular feature was the exhibition of pictures of almost all ex-presidents of the Congress a number of whom are now leading the Moderates, Mahatma Gandhi's picture was, as usual, given the place of honour and next in prominence were those of Ali Brothers'. While since the Ahmedabad Session chairs and benches have been discarded and all used to squat on the ground, the Cocanada Reception Committee introduced a change by providing wooden galleres to meet the convenience of backseaters. This arrangement did not, however, prove fully successful as a couple of galleries gave way under weight resulting in minor hurts to a few visitors. The *dais* was crowded with Congress, Khilafat and Akali leaders, and a number of Independent and Liberal politicans were also present.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

The President-Elect Maulana Mahomed Ali arrived at three o'clock and was received at the gate by Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, chairman, and members of the Reception Committee. He was conducted amid shouts of *Gandhi Ki Jai* to the *dais* in a procession which included Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. C. Vijiaragavachari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Vallabhai Patel. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Harisarvothama Rao and Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti. These were followed by fifty Akalis headed by Sardar Mangal Singh, all dressed in black khaddar and with *kirpans* in their hands, shouting *sat sri akal*. Flowers were showered on Mr. Mahomed Ali on his taking his seat on the Reception Committee, though an Andhra, delivered his welcome address in Hindi—a fact which was taken as indicating the spread of that language in South India with a view to adopt Hindustani as the National Language.

"NO BACKWATER POLITICS."

When Maulana Mahomed Ali rose to deliver his address speculation was rife as to whether in view of the record length of his speech he would read the whole of it or only the important portions of it. Maulana Mahomed Ali chose the latter course; but even then he took several hours and the Congress sat till late in the evening.

His speech was, however, heard with close attention and in silence. Mr. Mahomed Ali frequently introduced new observations not included in the written speech and made numerous humourous allusions by the way. He also wept and sobbed twice firstly when he referred to Mahatma Gandhi's absence, and secondly to the absence of liberty. After thanking the Signor had access to the British documents which would show as to who egged Italy on to Tripoli to rob the Muslims of their land and shed their blood. This affair had opened the eyes of the Muslims.

Continuing Mr. Mahomed Ali, while depicting difference between the Muslim League and the Congress in old days, remarked that then Mr. Jinnah was a Congressman while the speaker was a Leaguer. To-day he was a Congressman and Mr. Jinnah was a Leaguer (laughter) Mr. Jinnah was being asked by some to recognise the League again. Probably in hospitality to the Congress he was sure Mr. Jinnah would not do so but would come back to them.

After pointing out the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and the treatment meted out to him by Government he said during his trial Mahatma Gandhi had declared that he had played with fire and would do it again if he was released. The speaker added, "I have been released and I am going to do the same" (loud applause).

Mr. Mahomed Ali said the Party of Mr. Chintamani had wanted assurance from him against Muslim violence. He replied that Muslims had during the last few years suffered great persecution and knowing its pain and the ordeal they could do nothing to persecute Hindus even if they were in a position to do so.

The speaker further observed that when he was arrested by the District Magistrate at Vizagapatam he was asked by the Magistrate to give security for good behaviour and maintenance of peace. He turned round and said that on the other hand the District Magistrate should have given him security for maintaining peace and good behaviour which he was disturbing (laughter).

TRIBUTE TO THE AKALIS.

Continuing Mr. Mahomed Ali paid a tribute to the Akalis and ridiculed Government's fear to the Babar Akalis. "Of course these men, though half a dozen in number, did not believe in non-violence but these men had the sense of good feeing." He narrated the story told him that when the Akalis were starving at Jaito some Babar Akalis armed took rations one night to Jaito and when ordered by the police officer to stop one of them held to the head of the police a six chambered revolver and the party successfully handed over rations to the Akalis (laughter).

Proceeding Mr. Mahomed Ali, depicting the position of cooperators said that unemployment was growing ripe in India with the defeat of all Moderates. Perhaps Dr. Sapru's Committees would provide employment for such Moderates (renewed laughter.)

He asked the Hindus and Mahomedans not to flare up with instances of provocation by any *Badmash* member of either community. The third party was in the game. A Muslim Minister was throwing more crumbs to Mahomedans than to Hindus and he was asked to disown that Minister. 'I am prepared to disown him, but I want to ask when did I own him? (laughter). He is a limb of the same Government and the Minister is playing game of his Government."

Referring to the Council issue he told them of the difference of opinion which he was experiencing for the last few days among no-Changers and others. But as he would not be able to partake in the debate he urged the delegates to help him. He said that his views in his address were those he would like all delegates to follow. He also told them that Mr. Das had assured him that his accusation of "blundering and bungling" did not apply to Mahatma Gandhi.

Referring to the Nabha abdication Mr. Mahomed Ali said the head of a foreign Government in India had said that "the ex-Maharaja of Nabha has ceased to be the Maharajah of Nabha for all time." In declaring thus the Viceroy has posed for all time the Lord of Eternity.

It was past nine when Maulana Mahomed Ali finished, amidst loud and prolonged applause and shouts of *Gandhi Ki Jai*, his address after delivering extracts from it for more than four hours.

The Congress re-assembles to-morrow.

A FORGERY?

WHO IS THE CULPRIT?

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S STATEMENT.

"I DENY AND CONTRADICT EVERY WORD."

Maulana Abdul Bari of Feringi Mahal wires from Lucknow under date the 29th instant:—

"The Fatwa mentioned in the "Bombay Chronicle" leader of the 26th instant is a forgery. I never wrote nor signed any such document. On the contrary it is mainly a repetition of the Barreily Fatwa issued against me for my humble work in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, which drew Gandhi towards the Khilafat cause. I deny and contradict every word of the fatwa quoted from the Sind "*Zemindar.*" I never sent any fatwa or article to *Al Mujaddid.* I have ever been and am still doing my utmost for Hindu-Muslim unity so essential for the welfare of India and the Islamic world. Therefore I have to raise my voice against those misguided persons who, by their mischievous actions, are doing harm to the cause of unity and playing into the hands of the enemies of our country."

dais on which were seated, among others, few prominent Liberals and members the Legislatures,—Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, M.L.A., Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswam Iyengar, M.L.A., and Mr. B. Venkatapatti Raju, M.L.A. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., Mr. Seethayya, leader of the Swaraj Party in Madras Legislative Council, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., Chief Whip, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.L.C., Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.L.C., Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Mr. V. Ramadoss, Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Babu Brij Kishore Prasad, Babu Sheoprasad Gupta, Pandit Sundar Lal, Mr. Ramaswami Naicker, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Santanam, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Gopala Krishnayya, General Secretary of the Congress were also seated on the *Dais.*

The proceedings commenced after three o'clock. Another deviation from the practice was that while previously proceedings were opened only by National songs like *Bande Mataram*, this year they were prefaced by recitation from Vedas by Brahmins followed by recitation from Koran by an Arab. The latter exclaimed that his recitation dwelt on the subject of unity and Commandment of the Prophet not to waste their energies in quarrels.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, Chairman of the Delegates and counselling discipline in the Congress organisation, which was somewhat lacking, he made it clear that he was anxious to write the shortest address possible. He was faced with the greatest problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and wanted to examine the question threadbare and give the fullest reply to his community who were daily pestering him with questions as to what attitude Muslims must adopt towards the National movement in view of the Hindu-Muslim conflict. He should now only refer the questioners to his address. He said Hindu-Muslim question in the post-Gandhian Era was different from that in the pre-Gandhian Era. He wanted to show that whatever steps the Mussalmans had so far taken were those to which they were driven by reality, and that would not again be allowed into backwater politics in which Government had kept them so long. He said some Indians were telling the Muslims of India that they were Indians and should not worry about Khilafat. He wanted to tell Indians that they should thank God that the question of Khilafat had arisen because it had made the Indian Muslims realise that they must come to Indians if they wanted solutions of their difficulties abroad and not side with the Government (loud applause). He said although Signor Mussolini seemed to want Malta and to be a power in the Mediterra-

doubt that the majority were disturbed by the undue prominence which has been given to the Bengal Pact. An amendment was moved urging the deletion of the words "Bengal Pact" in the first part of the resolution. Deshbandhu Das made an able defence of the Pact and the audience was apparently much moved when he emphatically declared that Bengal refused to be dealt in an unceremonious fashion. Pandit Motilal, Mrs. Naidu and Deshbandhu Das were all given a great ovation. Mrs Naidu in response to an overwhelming demand spoke first in Hindustani and then addressed in English eloquently supporting the original motion. Mr. Hardayal Nag, Mr. Sherwani and one or two others spoke either in favour of or against the resolution. Babu Shyemsundar Chakravarti who followed Deshbandhu Das was given a reception even more rousing than that accorded to Deshbandhu Das and the contrast could not have escaped notice. Mr. Prakasam spoke in Telugu for the benefit of the local people while the vast concourse of people, Hindu and Muslim alike, listened to several speeches with great interest even frequently rousing itself to great enthusiasm. It was obvious that occasional reference to communal differences and somewhat undue emphasis placed on the communal aspect engendered a certain amount of partisanship which could have easily been avoided if the leaders could have given the question a cooler deliberation and brought to bear on mutual opinions a calmer judgment. But owing to circumstances which obviously could not be anticipated it was not possible to ensure for this all important question, that calm atmosphere which was necessary for getting it through. Mr. Rajagopalachar who followed Mrs. Naidu had unfortunately completely lost his voice and had to take the assistance of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to convey his views to the house. He said work and non-violence were the only safeguards for peace in the country and if constructive work were started the Hindu-Muslim troubles would cease. He advised the house not to reject Pt. Motilal's proposition. Mr. Yakub Hasan, however, opposed the inclusion of the "Bengal Pact" and supported the amendment for the omission of Bengal from the resolution.

One redeeming feature of the proceedings which at times have been extremely heated is the sense of humour and proportion which the President has brought to bear on his arduous duties. He has by his timely observations and in a lighter view more often than otherwise turned wrath into laughter and lessened the bitterness which otherwise might have been intensified. Mr. Yakub Hasan was emphtic in declaring against a new pact while the Lucknow Pact still remained intact and had not been repudiated either by the Muslims or the Hindus or had not even been questioned. He strongly criticised the Bengal Pact and thought that it was mischievous and likely to create much distrust and bitterness.

TRIBUTES TO DEPARTED PATRIOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

After the usual programme of songs the Congress commenced proceedings with reading of messages received from several prominent Liberals and Congressmen expressing their inability to attend and at the same time indicating their views on the present position Hakim Ajmal Khan urged the Congress not to open the question of Council Entry but make united efforts regarding the constructive programme. He further suggested the Congress should come to an agreement regarding the national pact Pandit Malavya said the discussion of the draft National pact by the Cocanada Congress was premature and likely to increase difficulties. Lala Lajpat Raj urged unity in the Congress ranks and Mr. Bhurgri advised the Congress to show practical patriotism and spirit of unity based on genuine communal toleration. Hon. Mr. A. P. Patro, Minister for Education in Madras said. "We may not see eye to eye on all problems but all are agreed that we must strive to obtain Swaraj" Among others who had sent messages were Shri Sankaracharya of Shardha Peeth Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Rao Bahadur Rangachari, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and Babu Bhagwandas. The Congress next discussed the resolutions so far adopted by the Subjects Committee. The President moved the Resolution placing on record the deep sense of loss at the demise of Kasthuri Ranga Iyengar and Babu Aswani Kumar Dutta who had rendered valuable services in the cause of the country and also recording with grief the death of Hardeo Narain Singh and of P. N. Vajpai who bravely suffered imprisonment and contracted serious illness during their incarceration and preferred death to release under dishonourable conditions. Maulana Mahomad Ali paid tribute to Mr. Kasthuri Ranga Iyengar for his sweet reasonableness and strength of character. His paper the "Hindu" held a most prominent place among the nationalist journals and its leading articles were noted for dignity and without that cowardice which was so often associated with sobriety. The president also referred to the patriotism of Babu Aswani Kumar Dutt and the other two persons and lastly read out a telegram from Gaya reporting the death this morning of Mr. Krishna Prashad Sen Singh, Member of the All India Congress Committee. The resolution was passed the audience standing in silence and praying for the souls of the departed persons.

Then came a series of resolutions moved by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamyya relating to the constitution of the Congress. These resolutions were arrived at by the Subjects Committee after a protracted discussion on the basis of the report submitted to the All-India Congress Committee by the Constitution Revision Committee. Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru seconded all the resolutions, the most important of which was the amalgama-

(Continued on page 8.)

IN OPEN CONGRESS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

The Congress met this afternoon at four i. e. two hours after the appointed time. The reason for this undue delay was that the Subjects Committee sat till 2 p.m., Dr. Ansari's resolution having engendered much heat and controversy.

THE NATIONAL PACT.

The Congress after passing a resolution placing on record its sense of regret at the demise of Sjt. Kasturi Ranga Iengar and others proceeded with the proposition on the National Pact. Pandit Motilal after explaining the nature of the draft National Pact and what is known as the Bengal Pact made a stirring appeal to the house to support the resolution. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an equally stirring appeal on behalf of the resolution which she seconded. The audience which seemed to be larger than even on the opening day listened to the various speeches with close interest and attention. It was easy to gauge the temper of the house while there was every indication that Hindu-Muslim Unity was desired on all the hands and no one wished to disturb the spirit of harmony. There was no

"GET BACK TO WORK."

(Continued from page 7.)

vince of the North West Frontier Province with the Punjab under the Congress Constitution. All the resolutions were passed without further discussion.

AMENDED RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

The amendment for the deletion of the Bengal National Pact from the resolution that is not to refer to a Committee for consideration was carried by a majority, votes being 678 for deletion and 458 against it. The House again divided on the resolution as amended that is for the consideration of the draft of the Indian National Pact. This division resulted in the amended resolution being carried by an overwhelming majority, the voting being 775 for and 205 against.

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow afternoon. The Subjects Committee meets to-morrow morning, when it is expected the compromise resolution on the question of Council-entry will be taken up for consideration.

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION ON NATIONAL PACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

The Congress Subjects Committee resumed further consideration of the report of its Committee which has suggested certain changes in the constitution of the Congress The main debate centred round the fixation of the number of delegates and the basis of their election. The Committee recommended that the existing number of six thousand delegates be reduced to three thousand on a basis of one delegate for every one lakh of electors.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel proposed an amendment that condition should be provided that a fifty thousand electorate must have at least four hundred members of Congress to enable it to return one member and this number should increase by one for every five hundred more members provided the maximum number of delegates allotted to each unit did not exceed.

Mr. Aney supporting pointed out that the proposal would encourage provinces to increase membership and those who lagged behind would suffer.

Mr. Kowjalji said, Mr. Patel's proposition would wreck the Congress constitution. He hoped Mr. Patel would restrict his wrecking activities to Councils only (laughter).

Mr. Vijayaragavchari and Mr. Rajagopalachariar opposed the proposal. The former pointed out that it would lead to frauds by unscrupulous provinces who might temporarily increase membership to enable them to take more delegates to the Congress at the expense of an honest province, which had stable number of members. Mr. Rajagopalachari added that the change proposed would affect the character of the Congress. They should not think of rewards and punishments but should aim at a simple constitution so that the Congress might be ready any time to be turned into a legislative body of the country in future. He also opposed the Committee's proposal to reduce the number of delegates by half.

After a prolonged debate all amendments were rejected and the existing provision was retained.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, referring to the very slow progress made by the House observed that while proposing reduction, increasing punishment or rewards for delegates to House should also consider that they should go through some programme to enable to place some work before the delegates in open sermon to-day (laughter).

A resolution condoling the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and those others was passed.

Dr. Ansari next moved a resolution generally approving the principle underlying the draft National Pact and referring to a Committee. An interesting debate ensued and there was strong opposition to the proposal of including the Bengal Pact as a suggestion for consideration of the Committee.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

The Debate proved most lively and at one time it appeared that extremely divergent opinion expressed could hardly be reconciled. Eventually, however, a common formula was found. The debate was initiated by Dr. Ansari, joint author of the National Pact who moved: "That this Congress declares that the attainment of Swaraj is impossible without unity between the different communities in India and that an Indian National Pact accepted by these communities dealing with their rights under the Swaraj Government and secure to each liberty of faith, worship, propaganda, association and education should be agreed upon;

That in the opinion of this Congress the report of the Committee appointed in this behalf by the Special Session of the Congress held at Delhi and the Draft Pact submitted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee may be accepted as suggestions to be further considered by the nation and for the purpose of laying down general principles upon which such a pact should be based and to help in the formation of all India and provincial pacts in accordance with the said general principles. A Committee consisting of the following with power to coopt up to three members when they are working in the provinces be formed and to submit a full draft of the Indian National Pact by the end of January 1924. Mr. C. R. Das (president) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. Ansari (convener).

Mr. Patel speaking on this resolution, emphasised that the time mentioned in the resolution was not enough for the Committee to tour in all provinces and collect opinions to prepare a scheme suitable to the conditions of each province. The question was a life and death one and on it depended their attainment of Swaraj. The All-India Congress Committee should not be the final authority to settle the matter but the Congress specially convened for the purpose. Mr. Patel also insisted that the Bengal Pact ought to be eliminated from this resolution. (Cries of "Yes, yes."). Bengal had not done the right thing by prejudicing the whole issue, announcing its own scheme without waiting for the publication of the draft prepared by the Committee appointed at the Delhi Special Congress. If the Mussalmans and the Hindus of Bengal would agree to the pact submitted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this Congress should have no objection to it but that ought not to prejudice the main issue.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya also urged the deletion of the suggested Bengal National Pact from the consideration by the Committee and generally endorsed the observations of Mr Patel. Dr. Ansari agreed the amendment resolution and by extending the time of enquiry till March. At this stage Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachari moved an amendment that the Congress should place the draft Indian National Pact before the public and authorise the All-India Congress Committee to deal finally with it. After considering all objections and criticisms that might be offered especially by organisations representing various committees and if necessary to convene a special session of the Congress for the purpose. Mr. Venkatappayya seconded the amendment of Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the best way of getting out of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Patel. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu supported the amendment.

Mr. Mahomed Ali explained his views on the subject. He did not object to receiving an amendment or consideration by the house but his personal view was that there was no necessity for any pact or Committee or special session of the Congress but pushing on the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi who was himself the great national pact. Appointing committees of enquiry would be merely accentuating the existing communal difference. These differences could be cured by vigorously working the constructive programme. Pacts were only for idle hands not for workers of the constructive programme. "Do not allow the water to become more muddy than what it is by formation of pacts, committees and holding of special sessions. We are thinking of small things in a small way. The great work still awaits to be done. The Pact is unnecessary. (Hear, hear.). We must got back to work and Hindu Muslim relations will settle themselves by common efforts. (Loud prolonged applause). Mr. Vithalbhai Patel put in a remark as Maulana Mahomed Ali resumed his seat. After nearly three hours lively debate on the necessity or otherwise of a National Pact the Congress Subjects Committee eventually resolved by an overwhelming majority to refer the Draft National Pact and the Bengal Pact back to the Committee appointed at the Delhi Congress to call for opinions and examine criticisms and submit a report to the All-India Congress Committee by the 31st March for its consideration.

REFERRED BACK TO SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Yakub Hasan said while he agreed with the observations made by the President he must point out that the question was not so easy. He would have been very glad if the question of National Pact had not arisen at all but now that Gaya accepted the idea of a pact and Delhi went further and appointed a Committee which had submitted a draft pact they could not now go back and drop or shelve the whole question; this would create more bad blood between the two communities. The result of the Bengal Pact itself had been that while the Hindus were opposed to it, some Mahomedans had threatened that if they did not obtain what the Bengal Pact proposed to concede to them they would secede from the Congress. This showed the danger of dropping now the idea altogether of a pact. It was in their power to avoid further mischief and relegate the matter to its proper place. He therefore opposed any committee and the convening of a Special Session which would only serve to accentuate differences unnecessarily, the All-India Congress Committee should itself deal with the question after public opinion had been ascertained. In the meantime they must devote themselves to the constructive work and the question of pact would be forgotten and would be assigned by the All-India Congress Committee to that position of importance which it deserved.

Mr. Anjuniai Seth and Mr. Vardachari supported the view expressed by Maulana Mahomed Ali. The only way to enforce the provisions of a pact was either by making them laws of the country or by incorporating them into the constitution of India but they could do that only when they had attained Swaraj. The question before them must now be the attainment of Swaraj.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

Mr. Prakasam regretted that the opposition was offered by members without knowing first hand the actual conditions obtaining in places which had fallen victims to communal feuds. Once he and Mr. Yakub Hasan averted by timely intervention a serious riot at Nellore. He had visited Saharanpur and others trouble centres and believed that the conclusion of a pact was absolutely necessary. He remarked that there had been strong feeling amongst Hindu leaders and public that amongst Muslim leaders had not gone to Saharanpur and other places after riots to understand the real situation. He also read Lala Lajpat Rai's telegram.

Mr. Santanam of Punjab sounded a note of warning to the house. He said his experience in the Punjab where he had toured considerably was that whenever he asked people to work, Hindus, held out the fear of Muslim Raj and Mahomedans expressed suspicions about Hindu Raj "We are not raising a bogey. Punjab may not be the whole of India but Punjab has enough to poison all India; when referred some time ago to the Congress the situation in the Punjab I was told I was a pessimist. When troubles broke out leaders arrived too late and those of them who did arrive were not successful and did not give more time in order to enable them to be successful."

Maulana Mahomed Ali said although as President he has to take up a neutral position he must observe that so far as the Punjab was concerned he had examined the question. In that province very few leaders themselves believed even in the remote possibility of Hindu-Muslim unity. If in this plague spot those ideas prevail they must close their shops of Congress and Khilafat Committees. All affairs in the world had their reaction in the Punjab. For instance the Bengal Pact affected only the Bengalees, but among the huge heap of telegrams he had received against the Bengal Pact majority of them came from the Punjab which was not concerned with it. (Laughter). If these things continued some O'Dwyer and Dyer would have to rule over the Punjab. They would consider the Punjab as India's ulster in the northwest while the rest of India would be Free State. (applause).

ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Pandit Motilal confessed that he had not read either the Bengal Pact or the All-India Pact because he did not want either. But the fact was that by passing resolution and appointing committee and the drafting of pacts and their publication mischief had been done and they could not drop the matter now. He had devoted a good deal of time in the Punjab in studying the Hindu-Muslim situation. His own view was that Hindu-Muslim trouble was not based on any religious differences but solely on question of loaves and fishes of offices. (Hear, hear). When he met the Punjab leaders of the two communities to discuss matters, some of whom were men wen who had arisen due to the discredit of the Congress, he found that all discussion ultimately resolved into a question of communal proportion in the Government. The Punjab appeared to him to have made a mess. His view was that religious disputes arose only out of political disputes. The settlement of the latter would solve the former. "I do not understand the talk about constructive work without the will to engage in it. You cannot infuse will unless you can remove suspicions by some sort of mutual understanding." He did not favour Dr. Ansari's proposal for a new committee and proposed that the matter be referred back to the old committee for consideration and criticism and submission of their report to the All-India Congress Committee.

THE BENGAL PACT.

Mr. C. R. Dass next rose and complained that the attack on the Bengal Pact was based on sheer misunderstanding of the position. The Bengal Pact was merely a draft proposal submitted as a suggestion to the Congress and its executive. The committee had every right to accept or reject the proposal, but he could not understand the argument of those who were crying to delete the Bengal Pact "Is Bengal untouchable? Will you deny Bengal the right of making a suggestion on such a vital question? If you do, Bengal can take care of itself. But I assert that it is Bengal's right to make suggestions. Our pact is a mere suggestion offered for public criticism. It has not been concluded between the parties concerned. You may postpone the consideration of the question or accept our suggestions and invite further opinions or reject our suggestion. But you cannot refuse Bengal to submit its opinion."

At this stage a member from Gujarat rose and the president called him to order. As the member did not sit down the President again ordered him to sit down. The member protested against the hard tone of the president. This drew shouts of 'order, order' from all sides and Mr. Jawaharlal amidst several shouts was heard to move a vote of censure on the member for disobeying the president. Mr. Mahomed Ali explained that the President's tone and voice depended on the discipline shown by the members. If a member refused to sit when once called upon to do so the president had to shout more forcefully. The president could retire if they wanted (no, no). But he must enorce discipline (hear, hear).

Continuing Mr. Das said it was his strong conviction that if they wanted different communities to work for Swaraj they must give them some understanding about their relations. At present a large number of Muslims in Bengal and Hindus in the Punjab wanted continuency of British Government, because of fear of the other community under Swaraj. "I do not think without intentional guarantees our struggle for Swaraj will be practicable."

BASIS FOR NATIONAL WORK.

Dr. Ansari defended the position taken up by him. He emphasised the necessity for expediting the conclusion of a pact. To those who declared that the pact was not necessary he said "This question of pact is the only question before this session. If you do some thing with it you will have advanced the cause of Swaraj. To drop the pact will be nothing short of a disaster. In some places Congress and Khilafat Organisations have already frictions. And it is up to you to privide a unifying basis for national work. A national pact, to my mind is absolutely necessary."

As the general sense of the House was in favour of the suggestions put forward by Paidit Motilal and Mr. Yakub Hassan, the resolution moved by Pandit Motilal declaring that "having taken note of the National Pact and the Bengal Pact, the matter be referred back to the sub-committee who drafted the pact (Dr. Ansari and Lala Lajpat Rai) with the addition of Sardar Amir Singh of Jhabal in place of Sardar Mehtabsingh in jail and with instructions to call for and examine all criticisms and submit report to the All-India Congress Committee by the end of March next" was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

DISCUSSION OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

Though the Subjects Committee has been sitting for four days hardly any business has been done so far owing to the negligence of someone or other responsible for office management. The Committee was left without any well-defined programme and had to proceed at random. As I have already mentioned the agreed draft of the resolution on non-co-operation in regard to which both Messrs. Das and Rajagopalachariar are agreed perhaps for the first time after twelve months has been thrust into background owing to the bogey of opposition and misplaced desire for superficial unanimity of opinion. The last few days have made it abundantly clear that no such unanimity of opinion can be had and the opposition though by no means weak is certainly not formidable and in the House could only make up its mind to take up the question at once and dispose it of there an undoubted majority in favour of the Das-Rajagopalachariar draft. On the contrary unexplained delay in tackling the main question has given the opposition opportunities of canvassing opinion among large number of delegates and enlisting their sympathy if not also a promise support. Meanwhile these last three days the Committee has practically wasted major portion of its time in discussing clause by clause the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee regarding its alterations and amendments to the constitution of the Congress. Owing to the defects of language and thought recommendations of the Sub-Committee have met with a strong opposition and some of the major recommendations have been thrown out. Even as I am writing the Committee has hardly gone through half of the recommendations and it is likely at least one more full sitting will be taken by the Subjects Committee for disposing of the remaining recommendations only. In order to have some business ready when the Congress meets this afternoon a resolution of condolence about the deaths of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, Pandit Vajpei and Mr. Hardevsingh was adopted. The resolution on National Pact moved by Dr. Ansari looked a storm of opposition and when a request was made to Dr. Ansari to withdraw the resolution it was greeted with prolonged opposition cheers. Mr. Rajagopalachariar moved an amendment to the effect that the draft National Pact be placed before the public and the All-India Congress Committee was authorised to deal with it finally either of its own motion or if necessary by convening a Special Congress. Various other amendments were suggested and discussed. Dr. Ansari's suggestion that the Bengal Hindu-Muslim Pact should simultaneously with the draft National Pact be taken up as the basis of further consideration provoked strong objection among an important section of the House. Ultimately the idea of appointing a new Committee under the presidency of Deshbandhu Das as originally proposed by Dr. Ansari was dropped and a new amendment by Pandit Motilal Nehru instructing the present Sub-Committee to report to the All-India Committee before the 31st March, 1924, was declared carried as this result negatived the amendment moved by Mr. Rajagopalachariar and seconded by Mr. Konda Venkatappayya as also Dr. Ansari's original proposal. Some members from Behar and other provinces have given notice of moving an amendment drafted by Mr. Rajagopalachariar in open Congress this afternoon. I understand that a proposal condemning the continued incarceration of Mr. Vinayak Savarkar and expressing sympathy with Dr. Savarkar and other members of his family, has been submitted for consideration by the Subjects Committee. The proposal is supported by about ten members from various provinces.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Owing to the lengthy pronouncement, made by Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Calcutta Indian papers are unable to discuss the Congress presidential address in detail.

The "Englishman" says:—"Mr. Mahomed Ali's programme proves to be only revised version of Mr. Gandhi's programme two years ago. Mr. Mahomed Ali himself realises that his programme has no prospect of success even if it can be put into operation. It is intended as a sop to the No-changers and to preserve the unity of the Congress." Mr. Mahomed Ali said that if the majority opposes his convictions he would cheerfully abandon them, and the "Englishman" observes:—"If Mr. Mahomed Ali maintains this attitude there is still hope that he may enlist under the banner of Mr. Das, and who knows that he may in time become a moderate and even a Minister."

The "Indian Daily News" observes that Maulana Mahomed Ali's speech was a Moslem speech in which Moslem views preponderated more than Indian, a tune possibly selected specially to suit the occasion. He said nothing that was new; and all that he said about the temporary fusion of the Congress and Khilafatists is still fresh in public memory. His belief in an Indian federation, both political and religious, and his dream of united faiths in India will have no other effect than to upset the Hindu world considerably.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"We do not find helpful suggestions towards the solution of great Indian problems, except the Hindu-Moslem problem on which the President has made some very cogent, fair and statesmanlike observations. In this Maulana Mahomed Ali stands not merely as a Moslem leader but as a true and faithful exponent of modern Indian nationalism."

The "Bengalee" remarks:—"The presidential address is not only verbose, but is also wanting in literary grace and a general comprehension of political principles." The paper takes exception to Maulana Mahomed Ali's remarks on the separate electorate and says:—"One great defect in his speech is that he has not at all discussed as to how the Mahomedans would suffer as a community at the hands of the Hindus. It is, however, fair to point out that he is disposed to abide by the Lucknow Compact as regards the representations in the legislatures."

The "Servant" refers only to that portion of the presidential address which deals with the Hindu-Moslem question, and says:—"The masterly way in which Maulana Mahomed Ali traces out the causes of the rupture, and the bold and merciless precision with which he prescribes the remedy should go a long way towards dispensing the poisonous mass of misunderstanding that has grown up of late."

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential Address the "Madras Mail" says "the long speech is one great confession of failure like the speech of the President of the Reception Committee which preceded it. The Congress Party has failed and Maulana Mahomed Ali, when he talks about unfurling the flag of what he calls Indian Republic—Indian Independent Federation of Faiths and speaks of breaking links that join him to Great Britain, knows that he will not be called on to keep his word. He is playing to the gallery for he is well aware that his precedent condition will never be fulfilled."

The "Hindu" says his keynote is unity and it is not surprising that he should seriously advise the Congress to adopt the Morleyan policy of "let us rally the Moderates." The paper adds, "Rarely is burning patriotism thus combined as in him with circumspection which takes accurate stock of the obstacles in the way."

"A BRILLIANT ANALYSIS."

The "Swarajya" says, "the speech is in many ways remarkable. It is a brilliant analysis of the political situation and masterly exposition of essentials of our programme."

The "New India" says, "while we have read Mr. Mahomed Ali's address with much interest, the feeling left in our minds is that it leads nowhere out of the unreal non-co-operation world which it surveys and ponders. There is nothing in it to lead India to Swaraj."

"HIS FERVID PATRIOTISM."

The "Daily Express" says that the Presidential Address has both wisdom and force in an eminent degree. "The whole gamut of the non-co-operation movement is touched with skilful fingers and although no fresh light is thrown nor any fresh contribution made to the already massive literature, the arresting personality of the President, his deep sincerity and his fervid patriotism lend the address particular interest."

"Justice" fears that Maulana Mahomed Ali is inclined to favour the movement of civil disobedience to be started at the earliest possible date and the paper is convinced that any such step could only lead to the setting back of the hand of the clock of progress.

The "Swadeshmitran" says that whosoever felt any doubt regarding the possibility or desirability of Hindu-Muslim unity will get his doubt dispelled on reading the address.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The "Leader" commenting on Mr. Mahomed Ali's Congress address says:—"He has changed almost beyond recognition. His language is temperate and his views are conciliatory. We felicitate him on the ability that marks the address which though long is not dull. But we must affirm with equal frankness that while both of us are anxious to attain Swaraj there is almost nothing else common between us in the political work that lies before us."

The "Pioneer" in connection with Cocanada doings in a leading article to-day headed "India in Wonderland" writes:— "Same men year in and year out appear on the stage, make fantastic promises which are never fulfilled because they are incapable of fulfilment and persuade less sophisticated persons than themselves to indulge in painful contortions, which contortionists are assured will in some mysterious way, help them towards a vague and shadowy promised land. It is not surprising then that sober India is becoming tired of the dreary and never-ending farce staged by the revolutionary party. In a country more advanced in political education it would be laughed out of existence. In India its crude absurdities are too often discussed as if they were serious factors in national life."

"A REMARKABLE ADDRESS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—The Presidential address of Maulana Mahomed Ali is remarkable for its close knowledge of Indian affairs and his closely argued address explains to the British why Indians are against them and why from being loyalists the Moslems are to-day bitter against them.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

DISTRESS IN MOPLAH LAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

The Khilafat Conference reassembled at 9-30 p.m. The President put the resolution expressing allegiance to the Khilafat and praying for the prosperity of Islam under him. The resolution was passed by all standing amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar." The President next moved a resolution for the provision for the Moplah orphans and families. Mr. Shaukat Ali said the Moplahs' fight was with Government who had oppressed them. Thousands of Moplahs had been martyred, but they owed duty both in religious and humanitarian grounds to these brave Muslims. While conceding that some Hindus had suffered at the hands of the Moplahs he said the whole chapter was a closed book to them. But they had duty to these brave men and he announced that he and his brother would each provide for the maintenance of one Moplah orphan.

Mr. Abdul Rahman, a Moplah, addressing the Conference in English alleged that the Government had given out only a propagandist version and had painted the Moplah in the worst colours. He had come to appeal to the Conference to help thousands of the distressed families and to urge the Congress Committee to enquire into the Moplah affair. He estimated ten thousand orphans.

Dr. Mahmud said when he went to Malabar to make an enquiry he had hardly begun it that a Government order prohibited him. Although he was ready to disobey that order and the brave Moplahs, despite their unspeakable distress, had asked him to disobey the order and he would have done so, but for the order of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees to return. Still he had collected enough material and he could soon publish his report based on the statement of Hindu witnesses leave aside Muslims. He gave an instance of a mosque in a Moplah village bearing desecration results of gun-shots. He was told by the Hindus of the village that the Moplah women there were shot without reason and these atrocities occurred in the village which was not rebellious. He thought that the Moplah martyrs numbered far above ten thousand and orphans and helpless numbered still more. He hoped such Committee would soon be sent to the Moplahs' country to bring to light atrocities committeed on the Moplahs.

The resolution was passed and funds were collected for the maintenance of orphans. A number of Khilafat leaders includin Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Ansari and others an Mrs. Mahomed Ali agreed to pay for the maintenance of one Moplah orphan each Bi Amma and Mrs. Mahomed Ali addressed at length. The former urged all men to entrust Khaddar work to their women She said that Maulana Shaukat Ali was child of only five and Maulana Mahomed Ali of one and a quarter years when their father died and she had from their early childhood thaught them to consider themselves servants of their faith and Motherland.

THE BENGAL PACT.

A MERE SUGGESTION.

DESHBANDHU DAS EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 29.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued to the press the following statement regarding the criticisms levelled against the suggested Bengal National Pact:—"I find that there is a great deal of misapprehension about the Bengal Hindu-Muslim Pact. People seem to think that it is a concluded agreement and that the Swaraj Party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are trying to force a concluded agreement upon the people of Bengal. A moment's reflection would show that it is not. Nor can it be the fact. What the Swaraj Party has done is simply to put forward before the public a suggested pact. It does not become a pact of Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal before it is accepted by them. Those who think that a pact is necessary cannot do their duty except by putting forward a suggested pact. What I expected to get from Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal were suggestions showing where it is wrong. But instead of that I find that some Hindus have contented themselves by condemning it and Musalmans by praising it. This is just the thing I wanted to avoid. Those who put forward this Pact believe that it is just and reasonable. All that they want is that people should consider the terms and either accept them or suggest other terms in their place. It would be the duty then of the whole of Bengal to accept a pact finally.

APPEAL TO BENGAL.

It has been suggested that the Swaraj Party had no right to bring out this pact. If this criticism means that the Swaraj Party has no right to enter into agreement on behalf of the Province of Bengal the criticism would be right. But the Swaraj Party has done nothing of the kind. It recognises that it has got no power to enter into a pact on behalf of the whole province. In the same way no association has got this power, not even the Hindu Sabha nor the Khilafat nor the Provincial Congress Committee. But each one of these Associations is in duty bound solely to consider this Pact, put forward their suggestions pointing out where the terms are right and where they are wrong. I appeal to the people of Bengal to take this pact in the light I have mentioned and to offer their criticism. I can assure them nothing will please the Swaraj Party better than to receive reasonable criticism offering a constructive scheme of pact and if any such scheme is better than the one which has been put forward the Swaraj Party, the Provincial Congress Committee and every Association must accept it. There are others, of course, who think that no pact is necessary. With them the Swaraj Party cannot deal, because all Congressmen, at least a vast majority of them, believe that Hindu-Muslim unity cannot be secured without a reasonable pact between the two communities, and that Swaraj cannot be obtained without such unity. I repeat that this pact is suggested only for the province of Bengal and is not intended to be one which is applicable to the whole of India and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has submitted it for the consideration of the Indian National Congress."

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH Dec. 29.

The sittings of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference continued, to-day, under the Presidency of Mr. Abdullah Yussuf Ali, I.C.S.

Major Dunn, Principal of the Intermediate College, Aligarh, delivered an interesting lecture on geography.

[illegible]

The Ootacamund Municipal Council presented a farewell address to the Governor and Lady Willingdon at the Secretariat on Sunday morning.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had made the following appointments on his Personal Staff:—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp:—Major D. W. Wilson, C.I.E., V.D., Bombay Light Horse, A.F.I., Major H. F. Lodge, M.C., 5th (Bombay) Brigade, R.F.A., A.F.I. Honorary Captain Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav alias Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi. Honorary Captain Abdul Mujid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur. Honorary Lieutenant Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

REMEMBER MAHATMA'S TEACHINGS.

WORK WITH COURAGE AND FORTITUDE

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE TO COUNTRYMEN.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech made by M. Shaukat Ali as President of the Khilafat Conference at Cocanada on Thursday:—

I have every hope that one day we would be able to strengthen the Turkish Empire, the Holy Places and Islam and so I request you not to make haste in this matter. Follow your own way in India with patience and courage and form an opinion only when you have the true knowledge of the affairs.

Fortunately at this time, God has created some notable personages in the Islamic world. Among these the names of the Khilafat-ul-Muslamin, servant if the Harmain, Sharifain Sultan Abdul Majid Khan, Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, and His Majesty Aman Ullah Khan are very remarkable. From the words which the Khalifatul Muslamin has uttered it follows that even in this hard time, God has created a man in the Usmania family who would not only face all these obstacles, but also would surmount them and thereby not only save the prestige of the Khilafat but also enhance it.

God willing, our Deputations would wait upon Aziz of Hejaz, Sharifa Mecca and Amir Faisul and would make some satisfactory settlement with them. I, as the representative of the whole of India say that the love which the Mohammedans of the world have for the Arabs and Arabia cannot be cherished for any other nation of the world. The land wher God has built His House the land where our beloved Prophet began his Mission, the Holy Land where his sacred body is interred must be naturally loved by the Mohammedans. Our love for the Turks is due to the fact that when the Arabs and other races became weak they erected an iron wall of their blood and flesh between Islam and infidelity and checked the fast approaching waves of the shoals of infidelity with the wall of their breasts and saved the religion. Still our love for the Turks is far less than that for the Arabs. We now assure our Arab brothers that we cannot see them in the position of slaves even for a moment. The Holy Places, Jozirat-ul-Arab, and the Hejaz are not their property but of all the Mohammedans of the world. We assure the Arabs that once the defects and groundless rumours are removed we would render them such a good service that the ray of Islam coming out of its fountainhead of guidance would illuminate the whole world. Just as we hear that our Arab brothers are quite ignorant of religion and the worldly affairs. Their moral condition is hopelessly bad. Quarrelling is a common thing among them. They have become greedy of money, power, good clothes, and luscious food. Hearing all this we cannot but weep for them that the race which had taught to the world the lesson of self-sacrifice, which had given the life and wealth for Islam has now so much degenerated.

We hope that our Arab brothers would not misinterpret our efforts for the establishment of the peace; but on the other hand making full use of the self-sacrifice of Siddiq, courage and magnanimity of Faruq, contentment of Usman, and self-satisfiedness and valour of Haider would try to make our efforts successful. They should also not remain behind any Mohammedan race of the world in the preservation of the prestige of the Khilafat and in assisting the Khalifatul Rasool. May God crown our efforts with success so that we may see again the whole world illuminated with the Ray of Islam.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

I consider it my duty to give you my views about the Hindu-Muslim unity. To-day we see that the efforts are being made to disunite them, to destroy the Indian atmosphere in which we catch the glimpses of Swaraj and liberty. No doubt those men are first class fools who for the prejudice of the few blame all, and give this trifling thing undue importance. It is quite true that the untimely movement of Shuddhi and Sanghatan has created such doubts and difficulties as may break the bonds of union between the Hindus and the Mohammedans. The enemies of the country and liberty took advantage of this and fanned this fire to such an extent that the weak-minded people of both the communities began to attack each other and left off their real work. The absence of the leaders of both the communities aggravated the malady still more. There was also another cause, viz., that even the Khilafat and the Congress workers began to fight and quarrel for trivial matters. The selfish entities in order to reclaim their past honour came out by the instigation of the Anglo-Indian papers and tried to smother the genuine movement. Many Hindu and Mohammedan candidates for the membership of the Council began to sing songs of the social services they had rendered in order to defeat their rivals. All these things have besmirched the Indian political atmosphere. But, thank God, we now perceive signs of the victory of Truth and their tactics do not seem to be successful.

"The Truth has come and the Untruth is vanished away; and the Untruth is a thing that always declines."

Even in this difficult time, our Mohammedan community is comparatively courageous. It is why I have a complaint to make against the Mohammedans—why they have lost their temper at the untimely movement of Shuddhi. Our Arya brothers are defending their religion for a long time, and the Shuddhi is also going on. It is the duty of every man to preserve and preach his faith and religion. Our complaint is that it was not the proper time for giving momentum to this movement. It is the time for uniting together in order to face our common enemy with full force and out of our private affairs for settling at some other time. Nevertheless, even if it happened, the Mohammedans should not make so much noise and agitation. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema which comprises Ulema of every school of thought was existing. They would have called a meeting and would have sent a sufficient number of workers to check all this. It is quite true that just like other Anjumans it has also become weak. However, it was not becoming of the Mohammedans to quarrel in the way they have done. Preaching of Islam is the duty of every Mohammedan. It is our ardent desire to roam in jungles, barren places, and deserts of the world and among the savages whose hearts we may illuminate with the Light of Islam. But this would be done when we are not confronted with anxiety and care. I shall very politely ask all the preaching Jamiats that they should not continue with this noble work their individual aims and having removed all the differences of opinion; they should prepare such a scheme that the work may be carried on nicely. They should also not make use of vituperation while discussing any religious question with the non-Mohammedans. Some of our brothers are so much terrified with this Shuddhi that they even go so far as to advise the giving up of the work of the Khilafat which is all the more important. I have neither fear nor anxiety about this Shuddhi movement that I may ask the Mohammedans to leave the sacred movement of the Khilafat and the Holy Places. Thank God, we have sufficient number of workers and contributors. All these movements may be carried on simultaneously and the aim of all is the Truth. The giving up of this movement will prove our cowardice, fickle-mindedness and stupidity. Our enemies would laugh at us. We should give proof of valour, patience, and preservance, and should remain calm and quiet even in the face of the greatest obstacle. We should again gather together and each worker should search out his field of action where he should work without censuring his other co-workers.

NEED OF PATIENCE AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

I still advise you to spend all your power in the formation of a group of Mohammedan. We should strengthen our position to such an etxent that we may be able to face and surmount the greatest obstacle with patience. I always ask my Mohammedan brethers to set up an example of patience, courage, and self-sacrifice. Had Mahatmaji been out of the jail, he would have taught the lesson of magnanimity to the Hindus. All that I see to-day would never have come into existence. All this is due to our being the slaves of a foreign nation. Mahatma Gandhi had taken a leading part in establishing a remarkable union between the Hindus and the Mohammedans and all these unpleasant events which have happened in the country are due to his absence. Many selfish men came out and tried to wipe off the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and to regain their lost honour. I fervently hope that the clouds of dirt and dust would be dissipated when the Sun of Truth and Courage will shine brigthly. Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly told you that the Hindu-Muslim unity is very essential for the freedom of India. In this connection, he never used ambiguous and equivocal words. I think it very necessary to tell you about certain events which may give you an insight into the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi "We all put up at a Bungalow of a Hindu Gujrati brother at Calicut in Malabar. There his family was also residing. In the night we delivered lectures before a huge crowd, which were translated to them in the Malabari language. After the meeting was over I was to go to my waiting place. Mahatma Gandhi asked me to wait. I went with him into a very big house where our Gujrati brothers and sisters were present—and I was the only Mohammedan among them. The Hindus of Gujrat entertained us with great hospitality wherever we went. I have heard many lectures and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi but the one made by him that night produced a peculiar effect upon my heart. It was perhaps the answer of the objection made by the Hindu Press. He said: "Many Hindus say 'What has become of Gandhi? He not only takes part in their (Mahomedans') religious work, becomes their guests but also takes the Mohammedans with him and waits in the houses of the Hindus. Is he not aware that the Mohammedans pull down the tempies and kill the cows? Hence it is really a folly to give place to the Mohammedans in the houses of the Hindus.'" Mahatmaji then said in a painful one: "Yes, I like to go to their houses and wait there and I take the Mohammedans with me and wait in the houses of other Hindus. It may be possible that in the days gone by the Hindu women might have been disgraced and the temples were destroyed by the Mohammedans. I assure the people of this type that Gandhi has not turned mad. Gandhi does the work with deliberation. Gandhi is a true Hindu. To-day he makes friendship with the Mohammedans and thereby protects his religion. Mohammedans are brave people, ready to sacrifice their life and wealth for the sake of religion. As compared with them the Hindus are weak. By living amidst them the Hindus also become brave. To help them myself and ask other Hindus to help them in their pure religious work is a social service. If the Mohammedans would succeed in having a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat problem, they would never forget the services we have rendered to them. They would have a great regard for us. The danger which the Hindus are anticipating from the Mohammedans would be averted by this help. The Hindu women would no more be dishonoured, the temples would not be pulled down, and the cow slaughter would be stopped for ever. The Mohammedans respect the Hindu women like their own. There is no deceit or trick in it. Sincere love will bring forth true reward. The two communities will live together in peace and comfort."

The speech of Mahatmaji impressed all Hindu brethren and siters. The effect it produced in my mind was very great. In my speech I said to my Hindu brethren that Mahatmaji had shown them his sincere heart and that it would be my duty to relate this event, word by word, to every Mohammedan gathering. I shall ask them that as brave and God-fearing people they should render double service in return of this one, and that they should never forget the brave Hindus, who as our comrades, jointly faced the tyrannies and torture of the Government, gave their lives, filled the jails, and who even in spite of the recent unpleasant occurrences are ready to follow the order of their brave Mahatma.

HINDUS' SACRIFICE FOR MAHOMEDAN CAUSE.

Now-a-days the surplus gazes of the "German" War are blowing in the air, and a propaganda of envy and malignance is carried on, day and night. We see every day the fights between weak Hindus and the Mahomedans. It is my duty to inform the Mahomedans of the ardent desires of their true companion sympathiser, and co-worker. Mahomedans are not ungrateful, and are not coward. To-day the intrigues have succeeded in setting the Hindus against the Mahommedans; but we are not likely to forget those brilliant services the Hindus have rendered to us. I have before my mind's eyes the faces of thousands of the Hindu men and women, which can never go out of my mind. It would be our moral weakness if we did not thank them for their services. A very short event will serve here as a good example. In 1921, I had to take the advice of Mahatmaji regarding a certain moot point. I went to his waiting place, but he was in the bazar, busy in the collection of funds for the Gujrat Vidyapitha. I began a search of him and when I reached the Juhani Bazar through the cloth market I saw there a huge crowd of men who noticing my Khilafat car began to shout and gave me way. At last I reached near Mahatmaji with great difficulty. He was sitting on the shop of a Hindu brother who gave him for the national education a cheque of Rs. 1501 and put a garland round Mahatma's neck. Having seen me, that Hindu brother became very happy, threw a garland of flowers round my neck and gave a cheque of Rs. 1501 for the Khilafat. I said to him that I had not come for the collection of funds; but he said that he would contribute for the Khilafat also. The same thing happened in the second and the third shop i.e. the amount which was given to Mahatmaji was also given to me. We got each seven hundred rupees from the second shop and Rs. 151 from the third. Besides I got for the Khilafat Fund three thousand rupees more. Hence while we hear the petty complaints against the Hindus we should not forget such encouraging events. It is within my knowledge that the Mahomedans have also helped the Hindus in similar ways on different occasions. Both these communities should never let these events go into the limbo of oblivion. On account of the death of Lokamania Tilak the 9th of August 1918 was a Hartal day. All shops and the mills of Bombay were closed. Hundreds of groups of men were singing and going at Chopati near the sea. The heads of all these men were bare. A Pathan was also going with them with his cap on. Some workmen of the mill said to him in a harsh tone, "Put off your cap. It is the day of mourning." He said, "I am also mourning for Tilak Maharaj but on these occasions we do not put off our caps." Whereupon one of the workmen hit him with a stick and he got a long, deep wound in his head. He began to laugh and smile. The police men said to him: "Make a report in the Police station so that this man may be arrested." But he said, "He is my brother and to-day has turned mad. I will never make a report of him in your Police Station." The next day he saw my Khilafat motor, came to me, showed me his wound and related the whole story. I took him in my motor to Mahatmaji and said to him with a smile. "See my Mahomedan has got victory over your Hindus," and related to him the whole story. Mahatmaji became very happy to see such a sincere regard and true self-sacrifice and began to say "It is quite true that you Mahomedans have won."

REFRAIN FROM UNDUE CRITICISM.

Both these communities of India should have to make hundreds of similar sacrifices and have to refrain from censure and undue criticism. At least we have to mention the good things along with the bad ones.

We have now before us many stupendous affairs to be settled. Unfortunately, we cannot settle them so long as we do not attain Swaraj, so long as the halter of slavery is round our necks. The Hindus and the Mahemedans fight for trivial things and thereby strengthen all the more the chains of slavery so that they may never get freedom from it. The most important of all these is the problem of cow slaughter. We know full well the feelings of the Hindus, but the truth is that we are quite helpless in fully solving the problem. When the revenue of the land will be in our hands, we would stop the cow-slaughter and increase the number of goats by spending one crore or two rupees so that the goat flesh may become cheap and common. In this connection, I shall ask my Hindu brethren that just as they remained patient for so long a time so also may they remain, a little time more. God will make a better arrangement. It cannot be decided by disputes and fights.

For the information of my Mahommedan brethren I have told them about the speech of Mahatma Gandhi at Calicut. Now with your permission I want to tell my Hindu brethren for their information about my own speech at Randir. Mahatma Gandhi was with me and both of us had given speeches. The zealous youths of Randir had given us welcome in their cricket pavilion. The President of the meeting had lived with Mahatmaji in Africa. At the close of the meeting he said in a joke: "I know that Mahatma is a believer in God, and it is our wish that God may make him a perfect Mahommedan." I and several other Mahommedans did not like this. Mahatma remained quiet but I stood up and expressed before them the sincere feelings of a true Mahommedan. I said to him: "The best thing among the Mahommedans is to present the gift of Islam to our every non-Muslim guest. Islam is for every man but before we ask any non-Mahommedan to embrace Islam we should give proofs of our being true followers of Islam from the concrete instances of life."

I now ask the President and all of you whether we Mohammedans have proved ourselves to be the true followers of Islam to this Christian English Government, our Hindu brethren or to the men of other religions. Have we not cut away the very root of Islam for the paltry gain? Are there not thousands of Mohammedans who are proud of their service to the enemies of Islam and give proof of their meanness? How many Mohammedans are there who have sacrificed everything for the Khilafat? Before we invite any non-Muslim to embrace Islam, we should first of all make ourselves true Mohammedans and give proof of our religious fervour and strength of faith. And then thousands of men would embrace Islam without our giving any invitation to them.

A STORY.

I related a story which was told to me by a flatterer of the Government and the servant of the Political Department. He was sent to Japan as a Government spy in order to get the trace of Maulvi Barkat Ullah and his companions and to find out their activities. He went also to Count Okuma, a Japanese Minister, who treated him very kindly and heard patiently all his words. This man was a fluent speaker. He said: "We the Mohammedans of India have an ardent desire that the whole of Japan would become Mohammedans.". The Minister asked him: "What is the state of Islam in India?" He replied, "The condition of the Indian Mohammedans is hopelessly bad. They have no education, fellow no trade, their morals are depraved, and every thing is defective and bad. May God do good to the British Government which has given us comfort, saved us from bloodshed, and made every arrangement for our safety and comfort. She has prepared for us many means of progress and prosperity e.g., bridges, telegraphs, etc." When he asked him about the Arabs he said: "They are almost savages. They have no education, no art and have all the defects of the world in them. They are very greedy persons and as compared with the Mohammedans of India they are no men at all." He then asked him about the state of the Turks and got this answer from him: "Their condition is hopelessly bad. They have no management. Bribery is rife, and the Turks are full of defects." When he began to speak against Persia and Afghanistan, he did not leave even a single rag on their body wherewith they may cover their naked bodies. After all this he said that it was his great wish that God would bring all these countries under the sway of the British rule so that the inhabitants of these countries might pass their lives in peace and comfort, and 40 crores of Mohammedans would live in peace and happiness." Count Okuma heard all this very patiently. When his shameles story was over he said to him in an angry tone: "Are you not ashamed of asking me to embrace a religion which is full of germs of slavery. No matter whether the Mohammedans are 40 crores in number still, of whatever country they may be whether of Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, or India they are shameless and degraded. Though we are less in number yet we have saved our freedom by fighting with those who are four times as powerful. Do you want me to give place in my country to such a religion, the teaching of which makes men slaves and nothing else. All the nations of India, Persia, Afghanistan etc., cannot be weak and coward; hence it appears that it is the religion which teaches slavery. It is also due to Islam that the whole country is in a bad condition. Please go away. I do not want to hear such nonsense."

AN INFAMY.

It is merely to make the Islam infamous that we may now ask Mahatma Gandhi, Hindu brethren, and other communities to embrace it; because we have deviated from the right path of the Islam and so are not presenting the truly beautiful picture of Islam before the world.

Dear friends! Do you know the aim of all this utterance of mine. May God give us courage, perseverance and His help so that we may sacrifice our lives for religion and be reduced to nothingness and thereby having given the proof of self-sacrifice we may attain a new life. May we become true Mohammedans, and then every thing is easy. All the obstacles and difficulties would vanish.

Couplet:—

A thousand days of grief and difficulty we have passed.
Once the fortune be in our favour, we then have everything.

We cannot attain our aim by chattering boasting, and bragging. The world would not listen to us so long as we do not sacrifice ourselves for the attainment of our much desired goal.

It is on account of the Great War and these calamities that our lives become pleasant, and that with all our sins we begin to love Islam. A new light has dawned upon our hearts. How true is it:—

In love the pleasures I got are known to me alone.
I have also endured griefs which are known to me alone.
My both eyes grew tired in the Haram and Dar.
I have seen so many sights which I know alone.

Dear friends! Do not lose courage. Our destination is very near. There is no loss in this business. Do not be tired of the present difficulties.

Griefs and sorrows would decrease in two or four days.
This time would also pass away in two or four days.

I want to tell those Mohammedan brethren of mine who to please the enemies of Islam utter heart-wounding words, censure us, and wish all the time for the destruction of this work that they can do us no harm, and that this attitude of theirs towards us would make them notorious and simple. If they are unable to do anything, it would be much better for them to remain quiet. We are the mad intoxicated persons of Islam and so do not care at all for your abuses and censures.

Couplet:—

They are giving me lacs of abuses.
The interest takers are taking interest.

WORK WITH COURAGE.

As to our brave experienced workers who are found in every part of India, I shall ask them to rely on God, and take the work of the Khilafat Committees in their hands. Begin the work with courage and every step you take must be a forward one. You will then see thousands of men responding to your calls.

Couplet:—

When the noise of resurrection would arise from your street.
Even from now lacs of people are ready to hear it.

I do not lose hope even for a moment. You may complain against the Central Khilafat Committee. You may find mistakes in our work. Your quarrelling with us and refusing to help us to-day do not make us hopeless. We shall ask you in this way; for we take interest in obtaining in this way. I have every hope from God that in spite of the unpleasant events of one and a half or two years, success is near.

Couplet:—

The bewailing of the nightingale has produced its effect.
Take the hand, for the fowler's foot loses ground.

It is my belief that if you and I trusting in God, gather together and work for three or four months with our full force, our efforts would surely succeed this time, and victory would run with its own legs to us.

Couplet:—

They are coming under the pretext of a visit on I'd.
The prayer of the night of disunion has shown this day.

Now what should I say more? I like a *Katta* of Akbar and with that I am finishing my story:—

Thou may remain on your own way but condemn not the nature.
Give liberty to the legs of the sight, enchain the self-conceit.
Though thine work may remain limited and be for thine own aim.
Take memory as your companion. Don't shut the effective door of Nature on it.
Rise inwardly, check bewailing, take work of the tongue from the sight.
Put your heart in zeal, don't complain, show the effect, don't make any speech.
Mix in the dust, and burn in the fire. When the brick is formed, the work would continue.
Don't lay the foundation and don't build on the element of these weak-hearted (people).

AFGHAN TROOPS ENCOUNTER TRIBES OF OUTLAWS.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT NAKHTARMANA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 30.

Information has been received in official quarters in London from a Kabul source that the Afghan troops who are operating in the Shinwari country, in search of murderers of the British officers at Landi Kotal have encountered tribes of outlaws in the region of Nakhtarmana. Action is reported to have taken place with casualties on both sides. Nakhtarmana is not far distant from the Khyber Pass. The report does not definitely state whether the gang encountered included the murderers. The report, however, is regarded, in official circles, as an earnest of the efforts of the Afghan Government to capture the murderers.—B. O. W.

MAHOMEDAN LADIES' CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

The session of the All-India Mahomedan Ladies' Conference closed to-day. Ladies from Hyderabad, Bombay, Punjab and other provinces assembled. Mrs. Mumtaz Yarjung of Hyderabad presided. Various educational and social problems were discussed. Resolutions protesting against the customary law of inheritance in the Punjab and permitting Moslem girls to attend public schools upto the age of ten without restrictions and asking men in the interests of social reform not to marry more than one wife at a time and encouraging Indian industries and manufactures were passed.

(Continued from column 6.)

move America to action. There must be some impulse of a more exalted character." The Lloyd George declares that he came back, more convinced than ever, that the hope of mankind in the immediate future depended on the extent to which two greatest Commonwealths can be persuaded to work together in the world affairs. He points out with satisfaction that, with the removal of Irish grievances, old causes of difference between Great Britain and America have ceased to have any political significance or value.—B. O. W.

RUHR & RHINELAND

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

QUESTION OF SOVEREGNITY

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Owing to a lull in domestic politics, papers are turning their attention to the new situation in the Ruhr and the Rhineland and the Franco-German conversations proceeding in Paris which they treat as likely to bulk largely in the discussions when Parliament reopens. It is pointed out that labours of the two Committees of Financial Experts appointed by the Reparations Commission promise more fruitful results than hitherto, because their appointment has signified that the Commission is momentarily freed from political restrictions which have obscured essentially the financial problem. Nevertheless, the Committees' investigation into German finances is bound to raise the burning question as to whether the Ruhr and the Rhineland belong to Germany, which is the real question now being argued at the Franco-German conversations in Paris.

The memorandum which the German Charge d'Affaires, Herr Hoesch, recently presented while not raising the question of the legality of the occupation desires, for budgetary reasons, to know France's views on the question of the sovereignty of the occupied territory. This, according to authoritative circles in Paris, to-day, means that Germany is less concerned with the economic *modus vivendi* than the restoration of the Prussian sovereignty and is cleverly designed to negative the action of the Franco-Belgian authorities.

Meanwhile the Paris *Matin* has revealed that unofficial Franco-German conversations are also proceeding in Paris, where the German Potash mineowner Herr Rechberg has been a fortnight bringing to the notice of M. Poincare and other prominent people his plan for the formation of a Franco-German industrial syndicate which he claims will be the most powerful in the world, provide a large sum for reparations, and create a solidarity of Franco-German interests sufficient to prevent future wars. Whence Herr Rechberg derives his authority is not disclosed, but though he has secured the ear of the highest authorities in France, a telegram from Berlin to-day says that his scheme is ridiculed by Herr Stinnes' organ in the Press.—Reuter.

COSTS OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

GERMANY RESUMES PAYMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that, in view of the pending foreign negotiations, Government has decided to resume the payment, for a limited period within the narrowest limits, of the costs of the Armies of Occupation which ceased when the Belgians entered the Ruhr.—Reuter.

"A RETURN TO REASON."

"THE TIMES" ON REPARATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 30.

In a leading article, headed "A return to reason" "The Times", to-day, emphasises the new significance attaching to the two Committees set up by the Reparations Commission. It says that where frontal attacks have failed, is the two Inter-Allied Committees may, with their more flexible methods be of very great service. The essential financial problem has been dissociated once more from the political controversy in which it seemed to be hopelessly involved. The Reparation Commission has come to life and since of late politics have overshadowed the Commission, the detachment has been further ensured by delegating the study to clearly defined and important aspects of the whole big problem to Committees of unofficial financial experts. That such Committees can be constituted in such a situation as the present is in itself a great gain and a sign of hope. The Times points out that the Committees will have to form considered judgment on the financial aspect of the situation as they stand at the beginning of the year. The Treaty established by the Genoa Conference is obsolete. It adds: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the greatest help the Committees can render and find them in public opinion favourable to such an objective accounts for the gain and the position of [illegible] quiet.

[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Aix-La Chapelle.—A Belgian Court Martial trying the cases of sabotage on the Ruhr railways since the occupation of the region has sentenced Manzel the railway engineer to penal servitude for life, and five others have been sentenced to death *in contumaciam*.—Reuter.

LL. G'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS

LEAFIELD, Dec. 30.

In an article headed: "Convince America and Save Europe," published by the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Lloyd George pays a tribute to the earnest desire which he found among the Americans to learn the real facts about Europe. He was particularly struck by this in the middle West. He adds that those who think that the foreign people who throng the Missisippi Valley are thinking only of riches do them great injustice. The things that are unseen have a great appeal to them and, on sufficient cause being shown they are capable of making every sacrifice. Mr. Lloyd George continues: "When America is convinced that it is her duty to save Europe from ruin, and that by intervening she can save this distracted Continent, America will take the task in hand, but not till then. Self-interest alone will not

(Continued in column 5.)

WHO WILL LEAD THE BOMBAY COUNCIL?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is evident that Pandit Motilalji with such able co-workers as Messrs. Patel and Kelkar, will lead the Swaraj Party, so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned Not only this: the presence of the great Veteran leador, Malaviya and that of the Constructive Law-maker Dr. Gour and the fighter Mr. Jinnah will be a tower of strength to the party. Yet, all things considered Pandit Malaviyaji is likely to be the leader of the Opposition. With such outstanding personalities as Malaviya and and Nehru the attention of the people is sure to be towards the working of the Assembly yet, it is no use ignoring the position of the Bombay Council and I think a Swarajist correspondent has rightly voiced it in your issue of the 25th instant. Well begun is half done and accordingly the first consideration of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council is to discover a fit person who will be capable to hold together the various sections of the Swaraj Party in the first place and the various sections of the House in the next. Your correspondent has suggested the name of Mr. Jayakar. No doubt, he possesses some great qualities and is eminently fitted in virtue of them. He is a scholar (it is unfortunate that he has written no book or treatise as yet) and had an extensive practice at the High Court bar. But his easy-going, sensitive temperament is responsible for a reputation of unsteadiness. Next, aught we know, he is not as businesslike and accessible as a public man ought to be. These are serious disqualifications and give me little hope of his utility. I know he is a great orator and a man of great sacrifice. His manners are winning but all the same, I do feel that owing to his constant effort at an academic satisfaction, he seriously lacks the strength of will that is indispensable to a leader and notably to the leader of the Swarajists. His patriotism is sterling and his culture is broad and therefore his use to the Council, I hope, will be analogous to the use of Malaviya in the Assembly. Under the circumstances, either Mr. Bhopatkar or Mr. J. K. Mehta (preferably the latter) may be expected to lead the party with such co-workers as Mr. Nariman and friends as Mr. Shivadasani.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS

Malabar Hill, December 27th.

"LIBERALS AND KHADDAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading note on the above subject in the style familiar to readers of "The Chronicle" deserves to be in juxtaposition with your "Wanted yarn for Hand Looms for the six handlooms worked at Santa Cruz" in an unobtrusive corner of your to-day's paper. If placed side by side they have a significance for the observant and the thoughtful. Here are only six looms starving for want of yarn. Why? I will answer for you. Because they would not use mill yarn: because insistence, foolish and unreasonable insistence, I am prepared to say is put on pure hand-spun yarn. Your readers, many of whom as I know, are pronounced sentimentalists will cavil at my use of the epithets foolish and unreasonable. I can almost anticipate the gorge rising in them against so frank a heresy such as I dare propound. I will tell them a few plain facts. When the sharka movement was at its height, a great demand arose for sliver from miles. Now any tyro knows that the sliver is the penultimate process in spinning. I call it foolish and unreasonable that mill yarn should be debarred from use when there is no apparent objection to the use of mill slivers. In this connection, I will relate with your permission a personal experience. Sometime ago, a friend who does a large trade in Andhra-made khaddar came to me with a request that I should use my influence with any mill owner to and obtain for him mill slivers. I at once sent him to a mill agent I knew who has prefensions to sympathy with the khaddar movement. I understand my friend is regularly obtaining the slivers from him *but they are despatched to Andhra.* How much better it would have been for my friend to wait for the sliver to become yarn automatically in the spinning ring and then to buy the resultant yarn from the same mill. You Sir, gibe at the Liberals, in your own familiar style for their opposition to khaddar. The Liberals are not so much opposed to khaddar as the want of that uncommon thing, common sense. You cannot gainsay that there are yarn mills in India which are hard hit by the continually depressing demand from China. The only hope for them to survive as purely yarn mills for the complete absorption of their output by the local handloom industry. The insistence on handspun yarn comes in the way of such absorption. Not only that, it makes khaddar costly as undoubtedly it is. say what hand sentimentalists will to the contrary. Are all your readers aware that yarn from Bombay mills goes in very large quantities to Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Belgaum, Rajputana, Andhra etc. where khaddar manufacture is the most vigorous? Why not release the ban on mill spun yarn and increase this healthy traffic in an indigenous product? If you do this, not only will the poor six looms in Santa Cruz have as much yarn as they would, but the sixty thousand or more looms in the various parts of Western India.

If any of your readers become controversially inclined at the sight of my letter, let them keep political bias aside against me as a Liberal and come out with reasons against the virtual boycott against mill yarn which an insistence on pure handspun yarn implies, a boycott which I hope, I have sufficiently shown, is never sufficiently observed even now. In conclusion, Sir, I have never found a Liberal, no, not even a loyalist who would not sincerely wish for the extension of the hand loom industry. I go further and say that Liberals by takng part in the Co-operative Credit movement have helped in placing the industry on a more secure basis. Only regarding handspun yarn and the economic value of the chadka, many of them have honest doubts. As my letter has already grown long, what these doubts are, I shall try my best to dilate in a future issue.—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, Dec. 2.

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

P. S.—I hasten to add that I have read Dr. P. C. Ray's eloquent address over and over again and I am still unmoved re. The "Symbol of Freedom."

"RETRENCHMENT OF TEACHERS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much pleased to read, in your yesterday's issue, the letter of the Secretary, Municipal Urdu Schools Committee that the teachers whose services were to be dispensed with from the 31st instant have been retained till the 30th June, 1923. The wisdom of such a decision is commendable in as much as unemployment is already rampant in Bombay and the teachers who were proposed to be reduced were face to face to a sudden and unexpected calamity and their plight can only be imagined by those who saw them running from door to door of Municipal Corporaters before the above decision. But this is by the way.

The most important point in the Secretary's letter that I want to draw the attention of the public, particularly Muslims, is that while the average attendance of pupils in Gujarati and Marathi Schools per teacher is 15 and 20 respectively, it was only 10 to 12 in Urdu Schools! Why it is so is the question that demands the serious consideration of those who are interested in the cause of primary Education and the welfare of Urdu language. I have been associating with some of the Urdu School teachers and have often talked to persons whose parents gave up attending these Schools. Believe me, Sir, that both the classes are unanimous in their condemnation of the way in which the schools are conducted, the former also maintaining—let me be fair to them—that the latter are to blame to a certain extent for their apathetic attitude towards the education.

Hindustani is recognised to be our National language which is permissible to be written either in Urdu or Devnagri letters and the nation's first duty is to see that the masses are able to read and write it. The Municipal Urdu Schools are intended to remove illiteracy among the Muslims, which are likely to fail in their purpose, as they stand at present, unless patriotic and enlightened gentlemen of the community come forward to effect the necessary reforms by inviting attention of the authorities to the existing evils and paying periodical visits, to arouse interest of uneducated Muslims towards education and to help the poor children financially who cannot make use of the schools for economic reasons. Individual effort is likely to do no lasting goods. Collective action by an organized band of workers is absolutely necessary. I propose, therefore, that a Committee be formed, under the auspices of Young Mens Muslim Association, Bombay, for the purpose, which should be composed of respectable and influential persons willing to make some sacrifice of their time and energy for the cause.

I cannot rest content with simply proposing a thing without trying to put it into practice. I, therefore, appeal to all the interested persons, irrespective of their position in life, to please communicate to me their views on the subject or see me personally at the office of the Association after arranging time, so that steps be taken for the formation of such a Committee as proposed above. Needless to add that, in order to see that our children become true Muslims and best citizens, the first step to be taken is to make them literate. In view of the noble cause and bitter experience before us due to want of attention towards this vital matter, I hope that a good number of sincere workers would come forward. The formation and the success of the proposed Committee depends upon the response of the community which is expected to be enthusiastic.—Yours, etc.,

MALIK ALLAH DIN,
Jt.-Vice President,
Young Mens Muslim Association,
Bombay.

"AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publication to the following few lines in your popular paper and oblige.

I am really surprised to read in your issue of the 17th Dak edition page 9th notes about Ahmedabad regarding "capturing the municipalities." Your correspondent says that the Swarajists of Ahmedabad are organising opposition to the Congress Committees' campaign for the coming municipal election. If it is a fact it is to be regretted much. I think the Swaraj Party is not meant for opposing the Congress Committee propaganda at all. It is born to carry out their programme which the Congress Committee does not wish to carry out. I do not know whether the Swaraj Party of Ahmedabad has consulted the Gujarat Swaraj Party in the matter. I do not, object to anybody organising opposition if he differs from his comrades of the Congress Committee in certain ways and principles but I think it is objectionable to do it in the name of the Swaraj Party. They can organise a new party for the purpose and oppose but it is unfair if it is at all done in the name of the Swaraj Party. I had a talk with Deshbandhu Das in this matter at Bombay on the 22nd instant. He too corroborated my view and added that the Gujarat Swaraj Party shoud take immediate steps to stop this if it is a fact.

I humbly request the Ahmedabad Swaraj Party leaders to give up the opposition and join hands with Congressmen with all the differences to fight the bureaucracy tooth and nail.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. MUKGDAM.

Godhra, December 26.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

We have now removed from Lamington Road to a most central and commodious SHOW-ROOM at the **NEW QUEEN'S ROAD**, and are now better equipped than ever for giving prompt attention to LOCAL and UP-COUNTRY BUSINESS. We extend an invitation to ALL to visit our new place. AND YOU WILL NOT BE IMPORTUNATED TO BUY.

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL.

While thanking our numerous CLIENTS for the PATRONAGE extended to us in the past, we solicit a CONTINUANCE OF YOUR FAVOURS and a recommendation to your friends, feeling sure that it will be our chief endeavour to treat you SQUARELY at all times, both in regard to PRICE and SERVICE.

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THE HEART-BEAT OF THE TREE.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S TESTS.

Lecturing before the Royal Society of Medicine, with the President, Sir William Hale-White in the chair, Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S., gave further details of his discoveries on circulation and assimilation in plants, says the London "Times" of December 8th.

His experiments showed that a definite active tissue extends throughout the length of the tree, the cellular pulsations of which in regular sequence cause, by their pumping action, the movement of sap. He drew attention to the astonishing similarities of the effect of various agents on the circulation in the plant and in the animal. The arrested pulsations in both are similarly revived by stimulus, and certain stimulating drugs cause a very great increase of the throbbing activity in both.

The water pumped up by the root of a tree exerts intravascular pressure, and profuse exudation takes place when a hole is drilled in the tree. The palms, however, exert no root pressure; the sap is held very tenanciously in the trunk, and a hole drilled into it causes no exudation of sap. Yet after certain special treatment the tree yields very large quantities of sap which contains sugar. No explanation has hitherto been found for the copious exudation in the absence of stimulating internal pressure.

Sir J. C. Bose's investigations show that a dormant or inactive tissue is roused to intense activity under repeated irritation. In certain palms the sugar-containing sap is yielded by the inflorescence, and the coercion employed by Eastern cultivators in entire ignorance of the scientific purpose is interesting. The Malays inflict repeated blows for several days, with a wooden hammer, on the base of the flower-stalk; after this one incision made at the tip of the spadix is followed by copious exudation. In Bengal the practice is different; the the long spadix is held tightly between the fingers and kneaded downwards. Thi potent'al milking process is continued foabout a week, after which the yield of the sap becomes abundant.

To localize the active layer in the tree and obtain an actual record of the internal pulsation, it was necessary to get access to the smallest unit of life—i.e., the individual cell. Although the pulsation of cell is ultramicroscopic, Sir J. C. Bose has detected it by his electric probe in circuit with a recording galvanometer. The records of this instrument go to show that any agent which quickens or arrests th heart-beat of the animal also quickens or inhibits the heart-beat of the tree. He exhibited his photosynthetic recorder in action, by which the normal carbon assimilation of the plant and any variation induced in the rate become immediately recorded.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

SENTENCE QUASHED ON APPEAL.

In the court of the Sessions Court of Thana criminal appeal No. 62 of 1923—Dadabhai S. Batliwala (appellant, original accused).

This was an appeal against the finding of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bombay Suburban Division, who had sentenced the accused, Mr. Dadabhai Sorabji Batliwala, to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 12 months, under Section 304-A, I. P. C., for driving his car rashly and negligently.

The prosecution case is that the accused-appellant while driving his car on the afternoon of the 27th May last alon Ghod Bunder Road from Bandra towards San Cruz, knocked down a boy aged five, the son of the local Police Patel, which caused his death, and therefore he was guilty of an offence under Section 304-A, I. P. C., while the defence of the accused was that the chauffeur and not he, was responsible for the fatality and that the unfortunate incident was a pure accident due to the little boy getting confused in crossing the road.

The Sessions Judge, after carefully weighing the evidence adduced on either side, felt constrained to shake off many of doubts regarding the main issues in the case. The main points for determination were two:—(1) Whether there was sufficient proof to show that the appellant was responsible for the fatality, and (2) if so, whether the death was caused by any rash and negligent act attributable to the appellant. There were five witnesses who deposed that the accused was in charge of the wheel. But there were several discrepancies in their statements which made them unreliable and untrustworthy. Against this was the admission of the chauffeur on the spot that he was driving the car as well as the statement of the ladies who were in the car that the appellant was not driving the car when the accident happened. Added to this was the unimpeachable statement of Mr. Shillady, I. C. S., who pacified the crowd that were labouring the appellant, that the chauffeur was driving the car and the admission of the appellant that he did not know driving. Taking all these facts into consideration, the learned Judge was satisfied that the identity of the accused was not proved and therefore set aside the conviction. As regards the second issue too, there was no satisfactory evidence to show that the person responsible for the fatality, whoever he was, was guilty of a rash and negligent act. The car was on the proper side of the road and according to one of the witnesses, the speed was not more than 13 miles. Under such circumstances the Sessions Judge found the charge of rash and negligent act unsustainable and set aside the conviction and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Messrs. P. V. Patil and S. K. Bhagvat represented the appellant, while the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION AT BILLIMORA.

A Billimora correspondent writes under Friday's date:

A grand display of Physical Culture Exhibition by the Parsee boys of the Billimora Physical Culture League took place in the spacious pandal erected for the occasion in the compound of the Zoroaster Club. The Society was founded last year and an impetus was given to it by Bombay League when under the directorship of Messrs. R. K. Dadachanji and P. S. Gazdar a group of selected boy athletes from Bombay had given display to the Billimora boys who taking up the encouragement made splendid progress during the short period of one year and gave, on last Wednesday, a fine display of "Jui-Jitsu", Boxing and performed various feats under the supervision of Sergt. Keki Vaid on horizontal and parallel bars.

After the performance, Mr. P. S. Gazdar, the well-known enthusiast of physical culture, expressed great satisfaction on the progress the boys had made during the short time and exhorted the boys to take to physical training and to continue the same enthusiastically. He also appealed to the parents to encourage their boys to take to physical exercise and not to allow them to waste their time uselessly. He further said that health is wealth and without it everything was useless and that the father of a son should be as anxious to give his son physical health as he was anxious to bequeath him wealth.

Captain Bamji, of Bombay, following the speech exhorted the boys to stick to the Battalion as it was meant for guarding the towns in case of emergency when the regular army was called upon to perform their duties elsewhere.

Dr. Engineer who was called to the Chair requested Mrs. Nadirshaw Tata to present prizes and after distributing medals and prizes to the deserving athletes congratulated them on their fine performance and hoped that they would continue their exercises and would display better results next year. He further explained to them the functions of the various organs as a medical man.

Mr. Nadir Tata President of the Billimora Physical Culture Society, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and thanked all those who were present there for the encouragement and declared Mr. P. S. Gazdar as a Patron-elect of the Society. He also thanked Sergt. Vaid for the happy results that were achieved by the boys under his training. He also thanked Mr. Dhanjisha Gaba for presenting the play ground and thanked Mr. Ruttonji Tata for the equipment.

The performance then came to an end after the singing of the Parsee National Anthem.

DR. HINMAN CONVICTED.

GETS 6 MONTHS FOR CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Bombay, Mr D. N. D. Khandallawala, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of Dr. Hinman, accused of two charges both under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of two companies that he had been instrumental in floating

In convicting the accused and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, his Worship observed that the accused had by his action deceived a large number of people in this country by issuing false prospectuses and by persuading the public to become shareholders and directors of the two companies, of which he was the sole manager. He had absolute control over the monies of the companies and from the evidence it appeared that he had collected on the whole a sum of about Rs. 60,000, out of which he had been spending sums from time to time. The accused had also been given credit for certain items of expenditure, like printing and house rent. Even after all that, the audit of the account revealed a shortage of Rs. 11,000 in each company in all Rs. 22,000.

In the opinion of his Worship the accused had taken care to have two agreements executed between himself and some other directors under certain false representations. There was again another condition that the agreements would not be acted upon until the companies had reached a certain stage of development. Moreover, the accused had always kept the two agreements in his private drawer.

After taking into consideration all the evidence, his Worship came to the conclusion that the accused had criminally misappropriated a large sum of money, viz., roughly Rs. 22,000. The accused was reminded that nobody but himself was in fault for his having remained in custody for the past five months, because the accused was not able to furnish the bail amount.

The accused was convicted and sentenced six months' rigorous imprisonment, as stated above.

FEASIBILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Anglo-Indian papers have pronounced in advance the proposals to boycott British Empire goods as "not feasible". One can only pity them. Indians can assure them that the scheme of the said boycott is more feasible than the British Empire on the present basis of sheer exploitation. The boycott of British Empire goods is more feasible than the ambitious proposals of the East India Company to acquire dominion in this country. Whether an ideal remains Utopian or becomes a reality depends upon the number and the vigour of its followers. So long as hundreds believe in the Empire-goods boycott, no doubt, it is Utopian. When millions believe in it, it will be a political programme and when hundreds of millions believe in it, it will be an accomplishment to the utter surprise of our adventitious critics.—Yours, etc.

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill, Dec. 27.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following are the results of football matches played to-day in the League:

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Chelsea nil.
Aston Villa two, Cardiff City one.
Blackburn one, Huddersfield nil.
Bolton two, Everton nil.
Burnley one, Preston nil.
Liverpool two, West Ham nil.
Manchester City three, West Brom three.
Nottingham nil, Newcastle nil.
Sheffield nil, Middlesbro one.
Sunderland one, Notts County one.
Tottenham one, Birmingham one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, Clapton Orient nil.
Blackpool one, Nelson one.
Bradford nil, Manchester United nil.
Bristol City one, Stoke one.
Coventry City nil, Crystal nil.
Derby one, The Wednesday one.
Fulham nil, Oldham nil.
Leicester one, Stockport one.
Port Vale two, Bury one.
Southampton two Hull City nil.
Match between Leeds United and South Shields was postponed owing to ground being unfit.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section).

Aberdare nil, Exete City nil.
Bournemouth nil, Bristol Rovers one.
Gillingham nil, Charlton one.
Luton four, Southend four.
Millwall four, Brentford one.
Newport County one, Watford nil.
Northampton one, Norwich City nil.
Plymouth one, Merthyr one.
Queen's Park nil, Portsmouth two.
Reading nil, Brighton one
Swansea one, Swindon Town one.

(Northern Section).

Darlington two, Chesterfield one.
Doncaster three Lincoln City two.
Grimsby one, Durham City nil.
Halifa three, Accrington nil.
New Brighton five, Wigan nil.
Rochdale one, Crowe nil.
Southport two, Barrow nil.
Walsall two, Hartlepools nil.
Wolverhampton one, Ashington nil.
Match between Rotherham and Bradford was postponed.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen three, Clyde nil.
Airdrieonians one, Raith Rovers nil
Hamilton nil, Ayr United nil.
Hearts one, Dundee nil.
Kilmarnock nil, Third Lanark nil.
Horton one, Hibernians nil.
Patrick Thistle nil, Falkirk one.
Queen's Park two, Motherwell two
St. Mirren nil, Rangers nil.
Match between Celtic and Clydebank was postponed.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

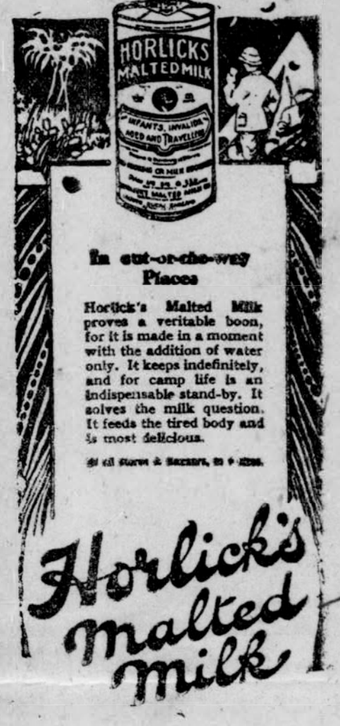
In a friendly Association football match played at Stockton to-day Northern League beat Corinthians by three goals to one.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES.

LONDON, Dec. 29

Mr. Andrew Fraser Mitchell, formerly Immigration Officer employed by the Government of the Prince Edwards Island, Canada, was charged at the Bow-Street Police-Station to-day with obtaining £432 on false pretences from Mr. Richard Berchman Quin, ex-officer of the Indian Army. The prosecuting counsel said that Mitchell entered into communication with Mr. Quin, in last September, and submitted to him a scheme for settling ex-officers on the land in the Prince Edwards Island. The sale of land and bungalows formed part of the scheme and Mr. Quin parted with money on the strength of these representations. It was now contended that Mitchell never had the authority to sell land on behalf of his Government. Counsel added that certain information had just reached him, necessitating further investigation and applied for an adjournment of the hearing for a month, which the Magistrate granted.

Counsel for the defendant said that the defendant was anxious to meet the case as soon as possible.—Reuter.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FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

SCHEME OF SUGAR PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The intention to embark on the important scheme of sugar production in England was announced at a representative meeting of agriculturists at Nottingham when the Chairman stated that four big shipowners had agreed to find capital for a company which would erect a factory at Colwick with a view to cultivating 5,000 acres in 1924 and 100,000 in 1925.—Reuter.

DEATH OF KHAN OF KHIVA.

LONDON, Dec. 29

Riga.—It is reported that the Khan of Khiva has died in a Bolshevist internment camp.—Reuter.

A Calcutta, message of 29th December says: "The funeral took place, this afternoon, of father Francotte, the well-known meteorologist at Calcutta St. Xavier's College, who died yesterday at the age of eighty.—A.P.

[illegible]RAT MOHANI'S STATEMENT.

[illegible]HER MEMORANDA.

PART III.

[illegible]ng is the concluding portion of [illegible]i's written statement in the [illegible] he was convicted of breach of [illegible]ations.

[illegible]EMORANDUM No. 7.

(Items of my history ticket.)

Has been adamant in refusing [illegible]tried all in my power to per- conform with prison rules and [illegible]ting Magistrate and additional [illegible]. Prisoner, however will not [illegible]r confinement until such time [illegible] to conform to rules (Jailor Superintendent Jones.)

[illegible]letter received.....and returned [illegible]ng unfulfilled (Jailor Jackadhar [illegible]dent Jones).

[illegible]uission for quarter ending [illegible] not being entitled (Jailor [illegible]pendent Jones).

[illegible]/6 wed to [illegible]ate com- [illegible]s proper[illegible] (Major [illegible]ert, Ahmedabad [illegible] P).

[illegible]Letter received and handed [illegible](Jailor Jackadhar a[illegible] Super- [illegible]ha).

[illegible] Remission for quarter e[illegible]ng [illegible]2-10-22. The last part of th[illegible]s "nil days" but on 13-10-22 [illegible]ed into "3" by order of the [illegible]kadhar and Superintendent

[illegible]rreptitiously writing a [illegible]emission by order of the [illegible]lhar and Superintendent

[illegible]r not entitled...to write [illegible]nished on 13-10-22. [illegible]erintendent Wacha) [illegible]d from the Ahme- [illegible]ntral Prison.

[illegible]to work as hereto- [illegible]ong as he persists [illegible]. denied the pre- [illegible]iews (Jailor Reid

[illegible] Superintendents [illegible]rhaps the I G P's

[illegible] Superintendent's [illegible]ng the privilage of [illegible]yers. Application [illegible]order under this [illegible]. P informs [illegible]= under his

[illegible]e o 5-5-23 for [illegible]OO orwarded to [illegible]. 4462 of [illegible]pri nd Jailor [illegible]ve

[illegible]e t any thing [illegible]tructions I [illegible]confinment [illegible]ily so long [illegible]N refuses to [illegible]or Rem and Super-

[illegible]M No. 8.

[illegible]s that can be filed [illegible]ther high executive

[illegible]be filed under [illegible](10) of the Prisons [illegible]ar and Superinten- [illegible]for keeping me in [illegible]ore than 6 months

[illegible]pe filed under [illegible]e P A read with [illegible]l manual, against [illegible]all remain name- [illegible]having interest in [illegible]of the prison.

[illegible]be filed under [illegible]f the I P C with [illegible]gainst Jailor Jack- [illegible]a and the I G P [illegible]my history ticket [illegible]njury and harming [illegible]No. 6 dated

[illegible]e filed under Sec- [illegible]with Sections 107 [illegible]lor Jackadar, Su- [illegible]I. G. P. and Sir [illegible]Government for [illegible]ed prison offence [illegible]. 7 dated 13-10-22

[illegible]e filed under Sec- [illegible]452. I.P.C. with [illegible]. C. against Jailor [illegible]Vacha, the I.G.P. [illegible]ay Govt. with the [illegible]d C.I.D. for bind- [illegible]sly on the occa- [illegible]he Ahmadabad to

[illegible]e filed under Sec- [illegible]ules 508 and 510 [illegible]es of the Yeravda- [illegible]cluding me from [illegible]months.

[illegible](7) That can be [illegible]on 54 P. A. read with [illegible](1) to rule 491 of the [illegible]he Authorities of the [illegible]ers for excluding me from [illegible]sanction of the I.G.P.

[illegible]can be filed under Sec- [illegible]P. A. read with rule [illegible]on 109 I.P.C. against [illegible]he Yeravda C. P and [illegible]ling the punishment of [illegible]ion in the punishment [illegible].

[illegible]can be filed under Sec- [illegible]h rule 400, B.J.M. and [illegible]against Authorities of [illegible]d others for combin- [illegible]n remission with the [illegible] of letters and inter- [illegible]

[illegible]an be filed under Sec- [illegible]ith Section 109 I.P.C. [illegible] the Yeravda C. P. [illegible] me more than two [illegible]ace.

[illegible]an be filed under Sec- [illegible]d with rule 57 B.J.M. [illegible]t Jailor Reid and [illegible]r neglecting to insti- tute case as required by law (case of Bapuji Naik.)

Case No. (12) That can be filed under Section 54 P. A. read with rule 494 B.J.M. and 325 and R320 I.P.C. and 109 against Jailor Reid and others with the I.G.P. for neglecting to institute case as required by law (Case of Wahid Bux) Prisoner.

Case No. (13) That can be filed under do. do against do. do for do. (Case of Dhani Bux)

Case No. (14) That can be filed under Sections 54 and 49 of P. A. read with Section 107 I.P.C. with rules 49 and 170 B.J.M against Jailor Reid and others of the Y.C.P. for severely beating prisoner Fattoo.

Case No. (15) That can be filed do. do. against do. do. for do. do. Inder Singh.

Case No. (16) That can be filed under Section do. do. against do do. for do. do. Wahid Bux, 8 or 9 batons of the warder were broken on the prisoner.

Case No. (17) That can be filed under Sections 349, 350, 351 and 352 I.P.C. with Sections 107 and 109 I.P.C. against do. do. with police officer of Poona for taking my thumb impression by force.

Case No. (18) That can be filed under Section 54 of the P. A. read with rule of Y. B.J.M. against all European officers of the walls of C. P. for using tobacco with[illegible] the prisons.

Case No. (19) That can be filed under Section 54 P. A. read with [illegible]9 of the B.J.M. against all officers of the Y. C. P. chiefly the Jailor for [illegible]ng strictly impartial.

Case No. [illegible] That can be filed under Section [illegible] the P. A. read with Section 46 [illegible] the same act and Section 109. [illegible]. C. Against Doctor Mehta and other [illegible]. C. P. For Giving Penal diet to Prisoner Choter Bulchand for more than a month.

Case No. (21) That can be filed under Section 54 and 30 (2) of the P. A. read with rules. Nos. 502, 503 and 504 B. J. M. and with Sections 36 and 109. I. P. C. against Jailor Reid of the Y. C. P. and others including the I. G. P. for keeping me with Condemned prisoners in Solitary Confinement for more than 10 months under guard.

Case No. (22) That can be filed under Section 45. P. A. read with rule 495 of B. J. M. and Section 109 I. P. C. against Jailor Reid of the Y. C. P. and others including the I. G. P. for punishing me a second time for the same offence (See entry No. 14 dated 13-1-23) in my history ticket.

Case No. (23) That can be filed under Section 54. P. A. read with rules 476 and 486 of the B. J. M. also with Section 109. I. P. C. against Authorities of the I. C. P. with the I. G. P. and Sir Hayward of the Bombay Government, for refusing to allow me light even at prayer times.

Case No. (24) That can be filed under Section 54 P. A. read with rule of B. J. M. and Section 202 I. P. C. against all European and Indian officers of the Yeravada C. P. for neglecting to report about the possession of prohibited articles by prisoners.

Case No. (25) That can be filed under Sections 499 and 167 of the I P. C. against Mr. Montgomerie of the Bombay Government, for defaming and insulting me.

And 15 other Cases of more or less importance which are but left unmentioned for the present.

MEMORANDUM NO. 9

(Showing the shameful callousness of the Bombay Government.)

(a) Copy of a Government document. *Confidential.*

No. 145/C.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle 10th September 1923.

From
J. A. SHILLIDY Esq
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To
The Inspector General of Prisons,
Poona.

Subject:—Complaint of Hasrat Mohani regarding the punishments awarded to him by the Yeravda Jail Superintendent.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 190 dated the 30th August 1923, I am directed to state that prisoner Hasrat Mohani should be informed that Government declines to interfere in the matter.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
J. R. NATHANE
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Accompaniment.—History-ticket.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yearvda C. Prison (with reference to his memorandum No. 8116, dated the 23rd August 1923.

(B) Copy of my Petition to the I. G. P.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to submit the following for your consideration and disposal in accordance with the rules of the Bombay Jail Manual:—

(1) That on my coming to the Yeravada Prison, Major Jones, the Superintendent punished me for my continuously refusing to do any work, as a protest to the injustice of my sentence, as will appear from the following item in my history-ticket.—

"12-12-22. Refuses to work as heretofore (vide entry of 15-5-22). So long as he persists in this attitude he will be denied the privileges of letters and interviews, the entry mentioned above being as follows:—

"Has been adamant in refusing to work. I have tried all in my power to persuade him to conform with prison rules, and so has the visiting Magistrate and additional Sessions Judge. Prisoner, however, will not listen. Cellular confinement until such time as he decides to conform to rules."

(2) That after reading both these items, there can remain no doubt about the fact that the continuous denial of the privilege of letters and interviews is a continuous punishment for the continuous offence of refusing to do any work which is nothing more than a Jail offence.

(See Section 45 P A.)

(3) That on 13-7-23 I was given another continuous punishment of separate confinement (which is actually a solitary confinement along with the condemned prisoners of this Jail for an indefinite period. This will appear from the following entry in my history ticket:—

"Refuses to work at any task set to award ever. *According to instructions* sent: this him one day's separate confinement so long punishment to be repeated. Subject refuses to as the prisoner in this rules. conform with the prison punishment given

(4) That this double same offence is simultaneously for the of the B. J. Manual clearly against rule 445 to prisoner *shall* be which lays down that "double offence." punished twice for the same offence was pointed

(5) That this [illegible]ent by me, and he out to the Superintendent cancel any one of the two was requested [illegible]he absolutely refused to punish[illegible] do [illegible]the kind.

[illegible]est, therefore, the favour [illegible]our kindly directing him to cancel either the one or the other, of the two punishments, which are in addition to a third and most serious though unrecorded punishment, for the same offence, of my total exclusion from remission for a period of more than 10 months, a fact adding two more items to the long list of irregularities committed by the Yeravada Jail authorities.

Expecting an early and favourable reply.

I beg to remain
Sir,
Your most obediently
HASRAT MOHANI,
Prisoner No. 1577, Yeravada C. P.

Dated 23rd August, 1923.

Note:—The underlined words "according to instructions" in paragraph (3) of this petition will testify to the ridiculousness of the position of the Bombay Government who in their confidential letter No. 145 C. have condescended to inform "prisoner Hasrat Mohani" that they decline to interfere in the matter of the punishments awarded to him by the Yeravada Jail Superintendent, though he inflicted those punishments according to his own instructions.

HASRAT MOHANI.

MR. KELKAR'S FOREWARD

Mr. N. C. Kelkar contributes the following foreword to the statement of Hasrat Mohani (which is being printed in book-form at the Vijaya Press, Poona:—

In writing this foreword I am doing nothing more than carrying out the wishes of a friend who is a prisoner in Jail and is, therefore, unable to do justice to his strong desire to enter a protest before the public against the unfair and inequitable treatment he has been receiving at the hands of the authorities at Yeravada. The statement, now being published, is a regular exhibit in the Judicial proceedings taken against Maulana Hasrat Mohani, and contains most of what my prisoner friend has got to say, not only in his own defence but also by way of condemnation of certain practices which go on in the Jail under the plausible name of Jail discipline and the prisoner's Penal Code. The description of his attitude given by Maulana himself, as a 'Defensive offensive' is, I think sufficiently expressive of his intentions; and one can only admire the courage with which he has adopted this defiantly retaliatory course of exposure towards persons in whose hands he is and will have to be for some time more, a helpless prisoner within the Guarded Walls of a fortified official castle which no befriending hand or eye can penetrate.

In writing this foreword however, I can, for obvious reasons associate myself only with some statements in this exhibit and not with others, for the simple reason that while I know the facts personally on some points I may not be able to judge of other points as I have not the advantage of the special knowledge which the Maulana himself has of them. Thus, for instance, I can say that the prosecution started against the Maulana could not be a *bona fide* one, at any rate that it was started without any proper previous inquiry. I believe what the Maulana told me, when I visited him in Jail, that his co-accused, Saifan, was not a mean-minded man, and that the assistance given by him to the Maulana was not for any bribe given or offered to him, but only out of sympathy and respect for the Maulana. I have reason to believe this because at the Maulana's request I got Saiphan released on bail, asking a friend of mine to stand surety for him, and subsequently I had occasions to mark his demeanour. He always kept his engagements and showed a genuine desire that his surety may not come to any trouble on his account. Moreover, on his release on bail, Saifan befriended and served the Maulana's wife who had come to Poona to interview and help the defence of her husband.

I believe the case of the Maulana was prejudiced owing to the fact that the proceedings were conducted within walls of the Jail, where it was difficult for pleaders and counsel to attend and where the whole atmosphere was tainted with the terror of Jail discipline. The High Court would certainly have served the cause of justice better if they had ordered the case to be transferred to itself and allowed the Maulana the privilage of hearing him personally in self-defence, especially as he had to make a number of allegations against the Jail authorities themselves and to offer evidence which could not be depended upon so long as the [illegible] was taking place within the Jail itself. The best way would have been for Government to order the transfer of the Maulana to another Jail and for the High Court to order an independent inquiry.

As regards the forfeiture of the Maulana's privileges one need not go into the intricacies of the Jail Manual to justify the Moulana's complaint that he was treated harshly and inequitably. Who can help sympathising with the Moulana when he complains that even harmless literary activities on his part were supressed by the Jail authorities as punishment for breach of discipline? Facilities for writing and preserving poems certainly stand on a different footing from the privileges of writing letters and receiving interviews. [illegible] could hardly find [illegible]oulana if he felt tempted [illegible]t his poems at any cost in [illegible]ve them. That he calls his own [illegible]recious literary gems of admit- [illegible]unparalleled beauty" can be taken least as an expression of the feeling [illegible] solace which he derived from literary pursuits in the Jail. Government may or may not deliberately seek the mental starvation or intellectual death of prisoners like the Moulana. But cellular confinements without facilities for reading and writing are obviously bound to produce that result. The cost of loose papers or bound books with pencils, if supplied to prisoners who show literary tendencies, cannot certainly add more than a feather weight to the Jail expenditure of Government. On the contrary such concession and facilities can only tend to make even stubborn prisoners feel grateful to them. The numbering of papers on papers or bound books is all the precaution that may be necessary to effectively prevent the smuggling of written messages or forbidden missives. But perhaps the Jail authorities would not be worth their hire if they bestowed such careful consideration or took a large view of the mentality of the prisoners charged to their keeping. But as the Moulana has suggested in his statement sometimes it may not be the Jail authorities themselves but political officers taking delight in visiting the Jails and visualising the effects of their political persecutions from whom the cue sometimes comes for enforcing Jail discipline with a vengeance.

As I have already said I cannot vouch for and therefore be a party to the allegations contained in memcrandum No. 8 of this exhibit. Their assertion can only be justified by a sure special knowledge of the facts underlying them: The Moulana seems to have a notion that this counter offensive on his part would help his defence. I tried in my interview with him to dissuade him from the course, both because the matters mentioned in that memo were more or less irrelevant and because it was a forlorn hope for him to secure the evidence and the proofs of happenings within the walls of the mysterious castle called the Jail, even supposing that such proofs might help him to show that it was only in a spirit of vengeance that he was being prosecuted for an act of breach of discipline whereas the Jail authorities themselves could be shown to be guilty of such conduct. Of course I failed to persuade my friend to take that view. But I cannot blame the Moulana for using his privilege as an accused person for bringing on record examples of offending against the Jail Manual.

I have known my friend the Moulana always to be one of the boldest of Congressmen, and I found him the same in the prison in the face of a prosecution which was likely only to materially extend his period of imprisonment. For him truly the "stone walls do not a prison make" and the harshness of his language apart, everyone will agree with him in the warning that he has given in the concluding para of his statement to the Jail authorities and others that they shall not succeed in bullying or suppressing at least one independent spirit, and, that the Moulana himself.

N. C. KELKAR.

Poona, 20-11-23.

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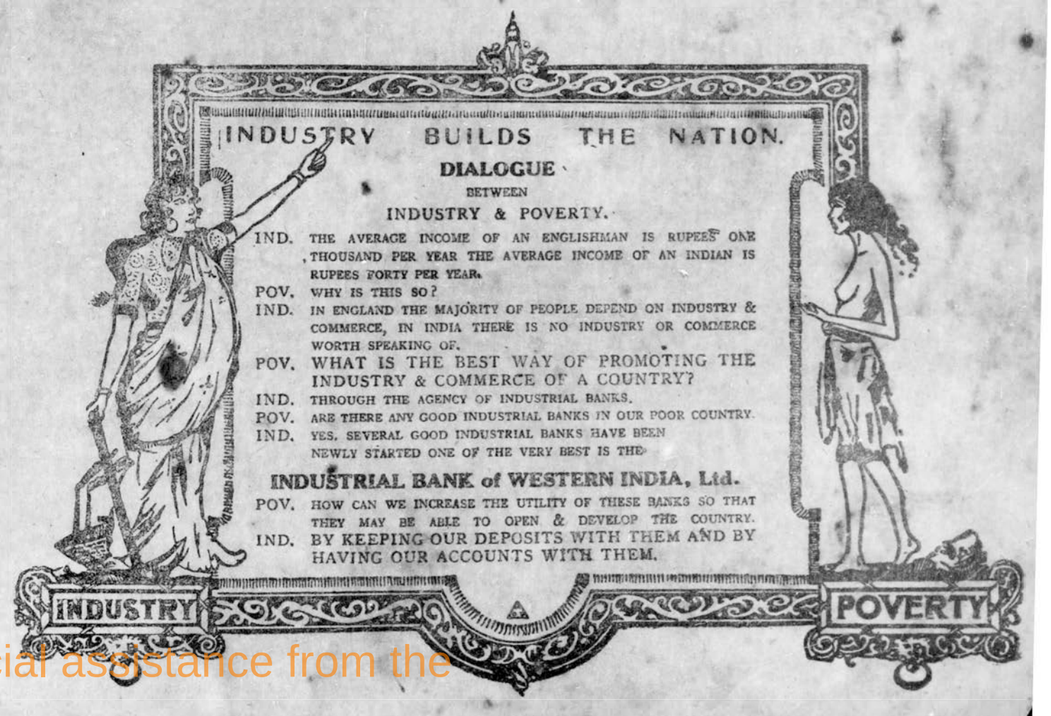
INDUSTRY BUILDS THE NATION.
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES, SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
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POVERTY

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Flannel Sleeping Suits ...		„	26 0	Sweaters ...	
				Coat Sweaters	
Dressing Gowns ...		„	40 8	Undervests ...	

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Dressing Gowns ...		„	39 4	Knitted Costume	
Knitted Jumpers ...		„	21 0	Undervests ...	
Coat Sweaters ...		„	22 4	Combinations	

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Ayahs Coats ...	„	11	8	Jerseys	
Syces Coats ...	„	11	12	Cardigans	
Chauffeurs D.B. Coats & Jodhpores	„	29	8	Socks ...	
				Putties	per

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